

Almost Normal in Hong Kong

Hotels Are Emptier, but Business Community Is Upbeat

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Tourism may be down sharply, and charges of political gerrymandering on the rise, but as far as much of the business community in this Oriental bulwark of capitalism is concerned, little has really changed here.

Three months after Britain handed control of Hong Kong back to China, signs of overt political repression or media censorship are hard to detect.

The People's Liberation Army is housed in the Prince of Wales Building, the former British military headquarters in the Central business district. The name of the building, in huge lettering, remains intact, and locals say they rarely see soldiers venturing into the streets.

Although a recent report by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists alleged that self-censorship was growing in Hong Kong newspapers owned by powerful business leaders with close economic ties to China, the report also acknowledged that even the most critical dailies had continued to be published without "overt reprisals."

"My perception is that it is business as usual here," said John Strickland, chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Mr. Strickland and other executives interviewed for

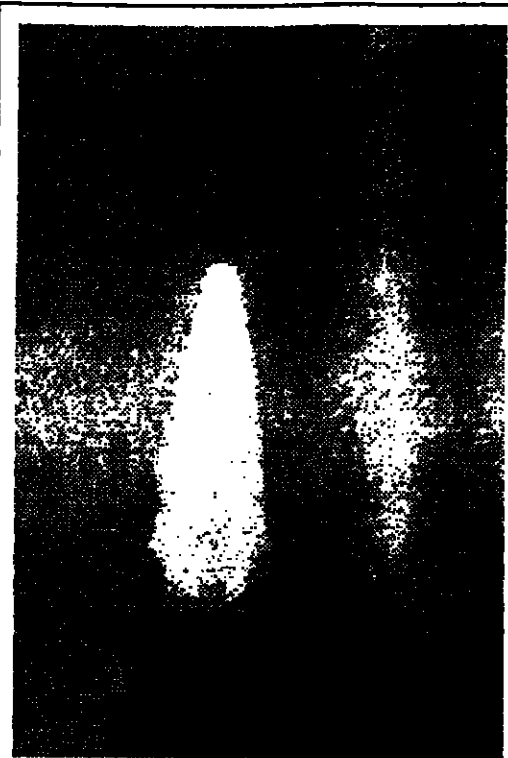
this article shrugged off protests from pro-democracy campaigners that the administration of Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, aims to shut them out or minimize their role in an election next year that will be the first since Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule.

The opposition Democratic Party, led by Martin Lee, is fuming about plans for the legislation election next May on the grounds that it will curtail democracy and disenfranchise about 2 million voters. Mr. Lee and his colleagues say it is patently unfair for an unelected provisional Parliament to make the rules for next year's election and to do so in a manner they say is designed to reduce their role in the legislature.

Business executives respond bluntly that what interests them most is that the overall economy is booming, with cash flowing into equities and into the steeply priced real-estate market. The gross domestic product here is projected to grow by 5.5 percent, up from 4.9 percent last year.

With mainland China set for a new round of economic reforms, the Hang Seng stock market index riding high and the Hong Kong dollar remaining strong, this former crown colony continues to attract capital. It has in fact become a safe haven in recent weeks for investors streaming out of Thailand, Malay-

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NEW MISSILE — An Indian-built satellite carrier heading for orbit Monday. Page 2.

France Warns U.S. Not to Retaliate For Iran Gas Deal

Paris Throws Down the Gauntlet Over Firm's \$2 Billion Contract

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — France warned the United States on Monday not to retaliate over a \$2 billion contract signed with Iran by a leading French oil company, but the Clinton administration vowed to "take whatever action is appropriate under the law."

The U.S. Congress passed a law last year, the Iran-Libya sanctions act, that exposes any company that invests more than \$40 million in Iran to sanctions. At a time when the Clinton administration has just expressed concern at what it sees as Tehran's efforts to build nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles to carry them, the French decision to pour money into the country is particularly sensitive.

The contract was signed Sunday despite a formal protest delivered last week to the French foreign minister, Hubert Vedrine, by the American ambassador to France, Felix Rohatyn, officials said.

Defending the contract signed by Total with the National Iranian Oil Company, Jacques Rummelhardt, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Monday that it was "compatible with our policy toward Iran." He described that policy as one based on frank political exchange and the conviction that "it is counterproductive to impose restrictions on the development of commerce with Iran."

Mr. Rummelhardt added: "France hopes that the American administration will carefully weigh the consequences of applying the sanctions act. He did not say what those consequences might be."

A spokesman for the European Union in Brussels said any American retaliation would be "illegal and unacceptable."

The comments underscored the divergence between Europe and the United States over how to approach Iran. They also revealed the recurrent French irritation — intermittently shared by other European states — at what is sometimes seen as an American attempt to impose policies, rather than consult its partners, in the post-Cold War world.

In Washington, Christopher Bush, a State Department spokesman, said the United States intended to apply the law fully. "Our position on any investments in Iranian gas and oil fields is clear," he said. "Such investment makes more resources available for Iran to use in supporting terrorism and pursuing missiles and nuclear weapons."

Officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Stuart Eizenstat, the undersecretary of state for economic affairs, was likely to come to Paris soon to express the Clinton administration's irritation.

It was also probable that President Bill Clinton or Secretary of State Madeleine Albright would speak to President Jacques Chirac.

Total, a private company in which the French state once held a large stake, and even today has a small holding, last week sold its largest American unit, Total Petro North America, to Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp. in exchange for an 8 percent stake.

Thomas Fell, a spokesman for Total,

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French Ready To Raise the Final Curtain On Vichy Era

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

PARIS — In a belated gesture of contrition, the Roman Catholic Church in France will repent on Tuesday its 57 years of official near-silence on the arrest and deportation by French authorities of more than 75,000 Jews during the German occupation of World War II.

Archbishop Olivier de Berranger will make the church's apology standing before a railroad freight car that serves as a memorial in the Paris suburb of Drancy, a site still notorious as the main internment center and departure point for convoys bound for death camps to the east.

President Jacques Chirac made the secular equivalent of the church's apology two years ago. But as France tries to close the books on an anguishing era, it cannot.

To the contrary, October marks the opening of a new season of tortured remembrance for the French people, families of wartime victims and their persecutors alike.

Next week, the first and probably the last trial of a high-ranking official of the compliant wartime French government will open in Bordeaux. By the evidence of the debate that has preceded it, the

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Russian Mobs Form Potent Alliances in West

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Russian organized crime groups, flush with dollars, are forming alliances with Colombian drug traffickers in the Caribbean, acquiring cocaine for delivery to Europe and providing weapons to Latin American mafias, according to law enforcement officials from the United States, Europe and Latin America.

In interviews in Miami, New York, Puerto Rico and Colombia, law enforcement officials and specialists on Russian crime cautioned that the growing number of alliances between Russian and Colombian criminal organizations is the most dangerous trend in drug smuggling in the hemisphere. General Barry McCaffrey, the Clinton administration's national drug-control policy director, said, "The Russians, along

with the Nigerians, are the most threatening criminal organizations based in the United States."

This is because, according to General McCaffrey and others, the Russian organizations offer drug cartels access to sophisticated weapons that previously were beyond their reach. The Russians also provide access to new drug markets in Russia and other former Soviet republics at a time when consumption is falling in the United States.

The sources said recent undercover operations had detected attempts by Russian groups to sell Colombian drug traffickers a submarine, helicopters and surface-to-air missiles. Officials said that at least two Russian combat helicopters, along with small arms, had been sold to Colombian organizations.

Access to surface-to-air missiles would give traffickers an effective method of attacking helicopters,

which law enforcement agencies use to move troops quickly to attack cocaine and heroin laboratories in hard-to-reach jungle outposts. Armored helicopters would give traffickers a more secure means of transporting drugs and thwarting raids.

While Russian organized crime groups have been active in the United States for two decades, only recently have they become involved in drug trafficking and money laundering in this hemisphere. In the past, the Russians have been linked to kidnapping, extortion, prostitution and gambling.

"We have identified a number of Russian organizations in the Caribbean and see a dramatic increase in their investments in hotels and gambling," said Felix Jimenez, the Drug Enforcement Administration's spe-

See DRUGS, Page 8

Controller: 'Confirm Turning Left Now' / Pilot: 'Turning Right Now' Language Mix-Up Led to Jet Crash in Sumatra

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — In a fatal landing approach that was to take the lives of 24 people aboard an Airbus jetliner, the pilot of the plane and the controller tower miscommunicated over which way to turn as the plane neared the airport on Sumatra, according to a transcript of the conversation.

The last 90 seconds of the conversation, which was in English, showed repeated misunderstandings about which direction the pilot was turning and what the air traffic controller was telling him, according to the transcript obtained by The Associated Press.

Although haze may have been a factor, the authorities have not determined the cause of the crash, which killed all 234 aboard the Garuda jet. It was Indonesia's worst air tragedy ever.

The final words of the conversation were a scream by the pilot, Rachmo Wiyogo, in Arabic, his religious language.

The transcript included the following exchange between the pilot, "GIA 152," and the air traffic controller:

Air traffic controller: GIA 152 turn right heading 046 report established localizer. [The controller's command means that the plane should align itself with the localizer, the radio beam from the runway that indicates the runway's location.]

Pilot: Turn right heading 040 GIA 152 check established.

Air traffic controller: Turning right sir.

Pilot: Roger 152.

Air traffic controller: 152 Confirm



Workers shoveling dirt Monday at the mass grave of 48 unidentified victims of the Garuda Airlines crash.

you're making turning left now.

Pilot: We are turning right now.

Air traffic controller: 152 O.K., you continue turning left now.

Pilot: A [pause] confirm turning left?

We are starting turning right now.

Air traffic controller: O.K. [pause] O.K.

Air traffic controller: GIA 152 continue turn right heading 015.

Pilot: [Screaming] Allahu akbar! [God is great].

Author of Diana Tell-All Book Calls Her the Source

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — The principal source of the 1992 book "Diana, Her True Story," disclosing details of the Princess of Wales' unhappy marriage to Prince Charles and her troubled relations with the royal family was Diana herself, the author, Andrew Morton, said Monday.

According to Mr. Morton, she gave six lengthy interviews in her Kensington Palace apartments, provided photos and captions from her family's album, read the manuscript and made revisions in her

own handwriting, personally approved every page of the book and selected the Patrick Demarchelier photo for the cover.

At the time of publication, Diana denied that she had been a source for the book but let it be known that she was not angry at friends of hers who were said to have cooperated. Mr. Morton said Monday that the friends had agreed to provide cover for her so that Buckingham Palace could not accuse her of having supplied the damaging information.

Mr. Morton made his disclosure in a forward to a new version of the book being rushed out this week, with the revised title "Diana, Her True Story — In Her

Own Words." Mr. Morton, 44, a former newspaperman, has already made \$4.5 million (\$7.3 million) from the book. The forward is being published by The Times of London.

Mr. Morton told The Times that he was making Diana's involvement known now "as a matter of historical record," and did not discuss whether the action broke any pledges of confidentiality. He alluded only in passing to the fact that the competition in books about the princess has become intense in the four weeks since her death in a car crash in Paris.

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AGENDA

Party Keeps Blair Aide Off Ruling Body

BRIGHTON, England (Reuters) — Prime Minister Tony Blair was dealt a setback Monday when one of his closest aides failed to win a seat on the Labour Party's ruling National Executive Committee at the party conference.

Peter Mandelson, Mr. Blair's minister without portfolio in the cabinet, came in eighth in the election for seven

seats representing local Labour Party constituencies on the 29-member body. Party officials played down the defeat, saying that only Mr. Blair and the chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, had managed to win election to the committee on the first attempt.

Mr. Blair is facing revolts by left-wingers over union policy. Page 5.

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Japanese Doozday Sect Rebuilding

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WORLD WATER

The HTF on-line www.htf.com

Singapore Official Wins Reduced Libel Damages

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore won a libel suit against an opposition leader Monday and was awarded 20,000 Singapore dollars in damages.

The award, equivalent to \$13,000, was one-tenth of what Mr. Goh had sought from Joshua Jeyaretnam, 71, the leader of the Workers' Party, who also was ordered to pay only 60 percent of the legal costs.

Justice S. Rajendran said Mr. Goh's lawyers had overstated their case and criticized them for refusing to cut costs by reducing the number of lawyers involved in the trial.

Mr. Jeyaretnam said in an interview that he was disappointed by the verdict, issued a month after the trial ended, but had not yet decided whether to appeal.

Mr. Goh and 10 fellow leaders of the governing People's Action Party brought eight cases of libel against Mr. Jeyaretnam. Mr. Goh's was taken as a test that would determine the rulings in them all. There will now be hearings in the others about damages.

Justice Rajendran said in a 142-page verdict that Mr. Jeyaretnam had defamed Mr. Goh by announcing to a political rally that a Workers' Party col-

league had filed a police report against the prime minister.

He said the statement gave a "broad, negative impression" because it suggested that Mr. Goh might have done something wrong. The justice said there was defamation by innuendo because Mr. Jeyaretnam's audience would have known the content of the police report.

Lawyers for Mr. Goh, who called Mr. Jeyaretnam's announcement a "Molotov cocktail," timed for maximum effect on the eve of elections Jan. 2, had demanded 200,000 dollars in total damages.

But Mr. Rajendran questioned some of the claims made on Mr. Goh's behalf. "The plaintiff's case had, in short, been overstated," the judge said.

Both sides brought in libel lawyers from London to argue their cases in a widely publicized trial that was monitored by international human-rights bodies. They said they were concerned that Singapore's leadership was using the courts to crush opposition.

Mr. Goh and the other governing party leaders rejected such accusations, saying they had sued to preserve the integrity critical to their ability to govern. Mr. Rajendran said in his ruling that

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Mideast Negotiations Resume Next Week

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Israeli and Palestinian negotiating committees will resume work next week, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright said Monday. Mrs. Albright announced the agreement for the resumption of talks after meeting here with the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, and the Palestinian negotiator, Mahmoud Abbas. Earlier article, Page 2.

Newstand Prices							
Bahrain	1.000	BD	Malta	...	55 c		
Cyprus	...	2.2	1.00	Nigeria	...	2500 Naira	
Denmark	...	14.00	DKK	Oman	...	1.250 QR	
Finland	...	12.00	FM	Qatar	...	10.00 QR	
Gibraltar	...	...	0.85	Rep. Ireland	...	1.00
Great Britain	...	...	0.80	Saudi Arabia	...	10 SR
Egypt	...	...	5.50	S. Africa	...	R12 + VAT
...	...	...	1.250	JD	...	10.00 Dh
Kenya	84	160	U.S. M.	...	1.20
Kuwait	700	File	2m.500.00

Up From the Ashes / The Doomsday Sect

Aum Shinrikyo Rebuilds Its Following in Japan

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Two-and-a-half years after the worst act of terrorism in Japanese history — a poison-gas attack on the Tokyo subway that killed 12 people and injured more than 5,500 others — the religious sect charged with carrying out the attack is still active and rebuilding its following.

At least 1,000 people, and perhaps twice that many, belong to Aum Shinrikyo and continue their devotion to its self-proclaimed guru, Shoko Asahara, who is in prison and on trial for mass murder in the subway attack.

The half-blind, bearded guru, who claims to be Jesus, is also charged in a series of other gas attacks and murders that the police say constitute modern Japan's worst crime spree.

Even with Mr. Asahara behind bars and facing a nearly certain death sentence, his followers worship him. They live in communal dormitories decorated with his photos, meditate to recordings of his voice and study videotapes and books of his speeches and doctrine.

The authorities say that of the 427 Aum Shinrikyo members arrested after the gas attack, 138 have rejoined the sect, many after serving prison terms. Aum is actively recruiting new members, through Internet home pages in Japanese and Russian, through sidewalk solicitations of strangers and, in at least one case, by passing out leaflets in a busy train station.

The Japanese government revoked Aum's status as a religious corporation last year and forced it into bankruptcy, seizing land and other assets valued at tens of millions of dollars. But the sect is once again operating profitable businesses selling computers, bread and other things. Aum is probably the most hated group in Japan, so it keeps its activities quiet, and awareness that it is still active is not widespread.

Almost no one believes the group is capable of its former violence. Public pressure, prosecutions and defections have cut its membership from a high of around 10,000 people. Aum no longer has its massive financial assets, which were estimated at \$300 million or more. And the police say they are watching its members' every move.

But the fact that the doomsday sect has sur-

vived despite the crackdown by the police and the government's seizure of its assets — including Aum's sprawling main compound near Mount Fuji and canisters of VX nerve gas — has caused deep embarrassment and frustration among some Japanese officials. Some see Aum's survival as evidence of the extent of Mr. Asahara's brainwashing; others say the lost souls attracted to his sect simply have nowhere else to go.

"It's really unbelievable for us," said Akio Kanazawa, a top official of the Public Security Investigation Agency, a government body that monitors Aum's activities.

Several sect members who agreed recently to be interviewed professed their unyielding devotion to Mr. Asahara. They were interviewed at an Aum apartment in suburban Yokohama, south of Tokyo, in a room partially lined with metal foil to "keep out electromagnetic waves."

THE SECT members sat barefoot in the lotus position in white prayer robes, beneath a large photo of Mr. Asahara. One side of the room was dedicated to an altar draped in purple cloth, decorated with incense burners and vases of roses beneath framed photos of Mr. Asahara's two young sons. For more than three hours, a tape of Mr. Asahara chanting mantras played in the background.

The sect members said hundreds of Aum "monks" and "nuns" still spend several hours a day wearing the Perfect Salvation cap, a headpiece made of leather straps and electrodes attached to a six-volt battery. One cultist had two severe burns on his forehead caused by the jolts from his cap. But he said he and others wear the device to receive and understand Mr. Asahara's brain waves.

"Our believers are sharing a quiet, decent life," said Hiroshi Araki, 29, the sect's chief spokesman.

Mr. Asahara, who claims to be able to levitate and once was arrested for selling bogus health tonics, is still the spiritual leader of Aum, although his sons, 5 and 3, are the sect's official gurus while he is in prison. A group of five senior members are running the group's day-to-day operations.



Even as Shoko Asahara sits behind bars, facing a nearly certain death sentence, his followers worship him and continue to recruit new members.

Mr. Asahara's teachings, laid out in his books, which include "Declaring Myself the Christ," emphasize meditation to achieve enlightenment.

He has praised Hitler as a great man, preached that Armageddon is imminent, that the Japanese and U.S. governments were planning to attack Aum and that mass murders were necessary to thwart the government and to save the souls of those killed. His followers denied in the interview that Mr. Asahara had ever preached such things, despite the overwhelming evidence that he did.

MR. ARAKI, the spokesman, said the group no longer adhered to the complicated teaching that included the notion of killing someone to enhance his or her status in the next world. But that doctrine is still clearly highlighted on the group's Internet home page.

Minoru Sugura, 35, said his devotion to Mr. Asahara remained unchanged. "Whether he was

involved or not in the subway gassing," he said, "he is still my spiritual leader."

Mr. Kanazawa, the government investigator, said the sect members were too brainwashed to doubt Mr. Asahara. "They think that if the subway attack was committed under the leadership of Mr. Asahara, then their guru must have some deep thinking that they can't understand," he said.

The Aum members insisted that they posed no threat to anyone. But neither did they express remorse or sorrow or apologize for Aum's past actions. They refused to acknowledge that any Aum member committed crimes, despite the criminal convictions of 121 members of the group — including several for making nerve gas and for murder.

They say the huge stockpiles of chemicals seized at the sect's headquarters consisted of harmless "agricultural chemicals." The police say the chemicals were the ingredients to make 70 tons of poison gas.

"I think the real truth has not yet been made clear," Mr. Araki said.

Albright Opens 3-Way Session on Peace Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright met Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel on Monday as she began talks aimed at reviving Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations.

Mrs. Albright's schedule included meetings with nine regional ministers and the head Palestinian negotiator, Mahmoud Abbas, but the centerpiece was a three-way session to be held later with Mr. Levy and Mr. Abbas.

On the eve of the meetings, the State Department said Mrs. Albright hoped "to re-establish direct talks between the participants very soon," but that there was "still a great deal of work to be done."

The talks, aimed at carrying out a 1995 interim peace accord, were halted in March after Israel broke ground for a Jewish housing project in East Jerusalem, which Palestinians want to make the capital of a future state.

Mrs. Albright's meeting with Mr. Levy was intended in part to find a way to revive another stalled set of peace negotiations — between Israel and Syria. She was due to meet later with Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria.

As hopes rose that talks with the Palestinians would resume, Palestinian police arrested a dozen Islamic militants Monday, including a leader of the Hamas group, and Israel eased its closure of Palestinian areas.

Israel has said that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Authority, must crush Hamas, which has claimed responsibility for more than a dozen suicide bombings in three years, before Israel will fulfill its part of the peace accords, such as a month-long troop pullback in the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat's security forces have arrested dozens of members of Hamas and the smaller Islamic Jihad group in recent days and have closed several of its institutions. However, Israeli radio, quoting Israeli security sources, said none of the militants on Israel's wanted list had been detained yet.

Palestinian police on Monday detained Sheikh Jamal Salim, one of the leaders of Hamas in the West Bank who is also principal of a private Islamic high school in the town of Nablus. Mr. Salim was arrested at the school, his family said. Ten other Hamas activists, including four students at An Najah University in Nablus, also were detained.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reserved judgment Monday on Mr. Arafat's anti-Hamas campaign. "Some initial steps have been taken," he said before the arrests were announced. "It's too early for me to say if they are consistent and systematic, but they are definitely in the right direction."

Ahmed Tibi, an adviser to Mr. Arafat, said that Israel's position of conditioning a troop withdrawal on security performance was unacceptable. "The Palestinian Authority is committed to the agreements," he said. "It is not acceptable that Israel take one article of the agreement and demand that it be the only point, while it ignores the interim agreements which include further redeployment" of troops.

In another conciliatory gesture, Israel announced late Sunday that more Palestinian workers from the West Bank and Gaza who had been barred from Israel would be permitted to enter beginning Monday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Schiphol Airport Curbs Up for Decision Friday

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The Dutch Council of Ministers will rule Friday on proposals to reduce noise in the daytime at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport, a spokesman for the Transportation Ministry said Monday.

Airport officials have proposed closing one of the four runways during peak hours and restricting traffic on two others, in order to stay within government-imposed noise limits.

The steps are to be introduced on Oct. 1, provided the government approves. An airport spokesman said the steps would cut peak-hour capacity in half.

EU-Wide Rule Sought For Drunken Driving

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Union transportation commissioner, Neil Kinnock, will seek support for a tough limit on drinking before driving

throughout the 15-nation bloc. A proposal by the European Commission to make it illegal to drive with more than 0.5 grams of alcohol per liter of blood was rejected in 1988.

"We hope the climate has changed," a spokesman for Mr. Kinnock said Monday, adding that there was a "body of evidence" showing that 0.5 grams per liter was the safe upper limit and that imposing it could save thousands of lives per year. Several EU countries, including Germany, Britain, Spain and Italy, have limits of 0.8.

Russian air traffic controllers went on strike Monday for back wages, affecting dozens of airports and forcing some flight delays, but the government promised to meet their demands after one hour, ending the walkout. (AP)

Officials from eight countries began a two-day meeting Monday in Kuala Lumpur to examine the feasibility of a 4,000-kilometer (2,500-mile) trans-Asia railroad between Singapore and Kunming, China. (AP)

William Miley, Paratroop Pioneer, Dies

New York Times Service

William Miley, the acrobatic officer who transformed ground troops into the U.S. Army's first parachute combat unit in 1940, then led the jump across the Rhine in 1945, has died at his home in Starkville, Mississippi. He was 99 years old.

The last surviving division commander from World War II, he was known as the father of army paratroopers. He died last Wednesday.

Mr. Miley organized the 501st Parachute Battalion at Fort Benning, Georgia, in October 1940, based on the army's Parachute Test Platoon of 48 men. A champion gymnast, he had been the camp's athletic officer.

Making his first jump, he became a pioneering commander of a unit of pioneers. He worked out the myriad details of training, equipment and tactics that became standard paratroop procedure.

He was the first man out of the first plane when the 17th Airborne Division dropped into Germany on March 24, 1945.

Gustave Freeman, Pathologist Who Smog-Tested Animals

New York Times Service

Gustave Freeman, 88, a pathologist who used animals to show how chronic exposure to low levels of air pollutants can harm the lungs, died Sept. 16 at his home in Palo Alto, California.

His research played a significant role in setting national and global standards for human exposure to smog, said Robert Dehn, a colleague at Stanford Research Institute International, where Dr. Freeman was director of the department of medical sciences at his retirement in 1984.

General Wego Chiang, Last Of Chiang Kai-shek's Line

TAIPEI — General Wego Chiang, 81, the sole surviving son of Taiwan's first Nationalist leader, Chiang Kai-shek, has died of various illnesses here, doctors said.

The death of General Chiang, former secretary-general of the country's National Security Council, virtually ended the legacy of the Chiang family, which ruled Taiwan for three decades.

Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, Angolan Aide and Negotiator

New York Times Service

Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, 55, a former Angolan foreign minister who led important negotiations for his country's government, died of a heart attack on Sept. 25 in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

In 1988, he led a delegation of high-ranking officials to Washington to let it be known that they were willing to negotiate the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angolan territory.

Murray Burnett, Co-authored Play That Became 'Casablanca'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Murray Burnett, 86, co-author of the play on which the movie "Casablanca" was based, died last Tuesday in his apartment in Manhattan.

When "Everybody Comes to Rick's," which Mr. Burnett wrote with Joan Alison, could not find a Broadway producer, the play was sold to Warner Brothers for \$20,000, and the title was changed to "Casablanca." Starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, it won an Oscar as the best movie of 1943.

India Uses Own Rocket for Major Launching

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — India has used its own domestically produced rocket for the first time to launch a major satellite, marking a turning point in the country's space program.

The 44.4-meter (147-foot) vehicle blasted off perfectly from Sriharikota, a town in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, and put a 1,200-kilogram (2,666-pound) remote-sensing satellite into orbit.

The launching was televised live across the nation. "It was a textbook kind of launch," said K. Kasturirangan, chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization.

In the past, India has used

its own rockets to launch much smaller satellites but relied on the European Space Agency to send telecommunication satellites into orbit.

Indian scientists plan to make more powerful rockets that will carry even heavier satellites into higher orbits.

The satellite launched Monday will circle the earth at an altitude of more than 800 kilometers (500 miles). It will send back images of

earth that can be used, among other things, for crop management and town planning.

Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral, who watched the launching, voiced pride in the achievement as India celebrates its 50th year of independence from British rule.

India says that its space program is for peaceful purposes and is independent of a program of medium-range and long-range military missiles.

India also tested on Monday a new anti-tank missile, called the Nag, at a range on the east coast. The missile is part of a military program that includes medium-range ballistic missiles.

The agency United News of India quoted Prime Minister Gujral as telling reporters he had urged the United States to revise its policy restricting the transfer of missile technology to India.

The country's space program suffered a setback in 1993 when the United States persuaded Russia to stop transferring rocket technology to the Indians.

New York Times Service

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WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.				Asia			
	Today	High	Low		Today	High	Low		Today	High	Low
Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31	22/71	10/51	6/31	22/71	Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31
Austria	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31
Belgium	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31
Denmark	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31
France	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	10/51	6/31	19/58	Algeria	22/71	10/51	6/31
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Fund-Raising Strategy Fizzled for Democrats

Clinton and Gore Didn't Follow Scripts

By Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fund-raising telephone calls that have touched off a legal and political furor for President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore began as a multimillion-dollar plan that eventually fell far short of the ambitious goals established by White House aides and Democratic Party officials, according to documents obtained by The New York Times.

The strategy was a disappointment, simply because Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore often failed to follow the bluntly worded written instructions supplied by party financial officers. Attorney General Janet Reno is now considering whether the calls made from the White House warrant the appointment of an independent counsel.

From October 1994 to August 1996, top officials at the Democratic National Committee drew up hundreds of detailed scripts that pressed the president and vice president to ask wealthy donors for contributions of as much as \$500,000, the documents show. Yet Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore rarely used those call sheets, preferring to speak in polite euphemisms to would-be donors about the vague need for "support" and "help," several fund-raisers recalled.

Occasionally, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore asked donors for specific amounts, officials said, but usually neither man uttered one word about money.

Even when they did mention amounts, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore rarely asked for the large sums that the fund-raisers had wanted, the fund-raisers said. "It was a real problem," said a fund-raising official who insisted on anonymity. "The contributors would give what they wanted, and it would always be less than we needed."

In November 1995, Marvin Rosen, then the Democratic National Committee's finance chairman, estimated that 20 calls by Mr. Clinton and 15 calls by Mr. Gore would raise \$1.2 million within four weeks. Instead, they raised about \$300,000, according to charts used to track the calls and their results.

At that time, Mr. Gore raised most of the contributions. But over and over, he fell short of the goals: on the call sheets, he was urged to ask for \$100,000, but he was able to get checks only for \$25,000 or, in a few instances, \$50,000.

The charts and call sheets vividly portray the overly optimistic hopes that Democratic officials and White House

aides had pinned on calls by the president and vice president. At several key moments in Mr. Clinton's first term, the pressure for quick money was so intense, fund-raisers say, that they strongly urged Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore to ask for enormous sums of money, even drawing up call sheets seeking \$100,000 from donors who had previously given no more than \$1,000 at a time.

The fund-raisers said they were convinced that the telephone strategy would have met its goals if Mr. Clinton had made more calls himself.

"It was certainly said around the building that the vice president was doing more than his share and that the president was the laggard one," Dick Morris, a former close aide to Mr. Clinton, told Senate investigators recently.

So fund-raising officials found other ways to use the president's charm to wrest contributions from reluctant donors. The technique became known as "touch-up calls." Fund-raisers would slip Mr. Clinton notes to call donors to wish them happy birthday or happy anniversary or to inquire about ailing spouses. He did not utter a word about money.

But the fund-raisers followed up with their own calls to ask the donors for large contributions. The answer was almost always "yes."



WEAK MOMENT — Medical personnel tending to a police officer who fainted during U.S.-Canadian memorial services in Ottawa honoring policemen who have been killed in the line of duty.

POLITICAL NOTES

Hopefuls Upstaged

ANAHEIM, California — Governor Pete Wilson showed over the weekend that he does not understand the first rule of hospitality.

He invited four of his party's presidential possibilities to speak at the California Republican Party convention here. Then Mr. Wilson, whose bid for the 1996 nomination was cut short by a severe throat ailment and an equally severe shortage of funds, delivered a feisty indictment of President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore that elicited a far stronger response from the nearly 1,000 delegates and guests than most of the other addresses.

The governor, whose final term ends in 16 months, also latched onto an issue attractive to Republican activists across the country by announcing that he would lead a drive for a 1998 voter initiative to end use of labor dues for politics, unless specifically authorized by the union member.

Those who were overshadowed by Mr. Wilson's performance included former Vice President Dan Quayle and Senators John McCain of Arizona, Fred Thompson of Tennessee and John Ashcroft of Missouri. (WP)

Gingrich Faults Press

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich has cast recent Republican Party difficulties as a matter of misperception generated by a liberal press.

"We can regain momentum and communicate despite the elite media by the cheerful, enthusiastic focus on clear, vivid differences," the House speaker told the International Conservative Congress.

First on the Georgian's list of differences with the Democrats was overhauling the tax code. He said he hoped to see legislation introduced next year "sufficiently thorough that we can abolish the IRS as we know it."

He said the Republican leadership was actively encouraging a "Scrap the Code" tax tour this autumn by leading House members.

Other key Republican themes the speaker cited included opposition to racial quotas, allowing parents to decide which schools their children attend and enforcing campaign finance laws that he said Democrats violated in the 1996 campaign.

Looking at recent discontent within the party, Mr. Gingrich acknowledged only that "because of the turmoil and confusion of our constitutional system, we had a certain period of confusion trying to communicate what we were doing." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Jan Baran, who advises Republican representatives on election fund-raising laws: "Whether it's legal or illegal, the conventional wisdom is that you can't conduct fund-raising of any sort in the Capitol — not on the phone, not in person, not by writing letters, not by hosting events." (WP)

Doors to U.S. Citizenship Slam Shut in a Staffing Shortage

By Celia W. Dugger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of a vast effort by immigrants to attain American citizenship, the creaky, understaffed machinery of naturalization ground virtually to a halt last week in New York's boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, two large immigration centers.

Even as 216,000 applicants in the New York metropolitan area await naturalization — more than the total number across the U.S. who sought citizenship in 1991 — the federal courtroom in Brooklyn fell silent Wednesday.

About 1,200 immigrants a week had been swearing allegiance to the United States there.

"Unfortunately, after that date, the number of eligible applicants for naturalization has been exhausted," an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service informed the federal court clerk by letter, then expressed hope that ceremonies would resume in a month or so.

In New York and other major metropolitan areas across the United States, obsolete computer technology and strict new procedures to screen out applicants who have criminal records have slowed the naturalization process, but it now appears that staff shortages are hobbling it even more.

Immigration officials say staffing levels have been eroded by high turnover among temporary workers hired for yearlong stints, with no health benefits, to handle the surge in applications. The agency's request to Congress for authority to hire 400 workers for two to four years, with benefits, has not been approved.

New York has been particularly hard

hit by this problem. There, the number of workers interviewing citizenship applicants and handling their paperwork has sunk to 194, from 289 last year.

In Los Angeles, the processing staff has dropped from 269 to 231.

In Chicago, the staff has shrunk to 57, from 73.

And in Miami, it has dropped to 118, from 127.

The slowing pace of naturalizations is occurring at a moment when citizenship has become necessary for many immigrants to put food on the table.

Nationally, federal officials said, 935,000 poor immigrants are expected to lose food stamp benefits under the welfare law adopted last year. The law made legal immigrants who have not become citizens ineligible for food stamps.

As the application procedures required to become a citizen have

stretched from five months last year to more than a year, immigrants waiting in line, especially the elderly, have become increasingly nervous. Most of the elderly students in a civics class sponsored by University Settlement House in Manhattan are taking the class for the second time, trying to refresh fragile memories in preparation for the civics examination they need to pass to become citizens.

The growing waves of new immigrants seeking citizenship in the last few years have been driven by a variety of factors, including a feared loss of federal benefits and concerns about a national backlash of resentment against immigrants.

But as the numbers of citizenship applications have continued to climb this year, statistics show that the numbers of completed naturalization cases have tumbled by almost a third in the

first three months of this year and by more than half from March to June, compared with 1996.

New York City has opened six offices and hired 120 people in the last two months in a \$10 million rush effort to help more people whose food stamps are at risk to apply for citizenship.

This week, only two small citizenship ceremonies for a total of 200 immigrants are scheduled at the Federal District Court in the Eastern District of New York, which includes Brooklyn and Queens. After that, there are no more on the calendar.

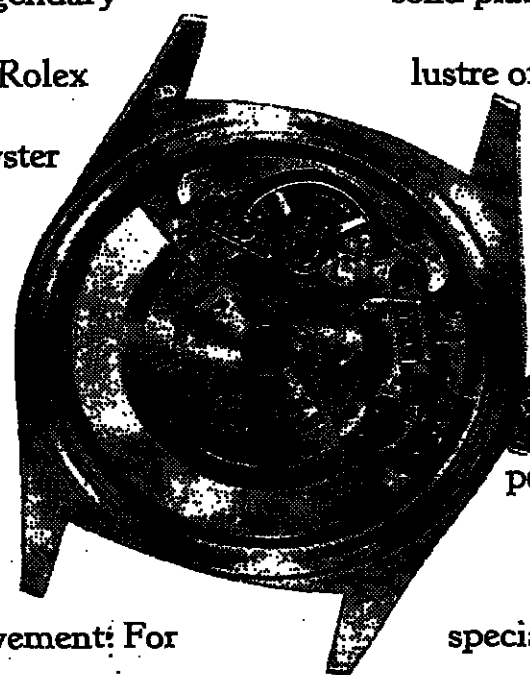
The immigration service submitted a \$150 million request to Congress in July for support of its naturalization programs in the federal fiscal year beginning Wednesday, but the request has been bogged down in bitter debate over the agency's failure to screen out applicants with criminal records.

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THE AMERICAS

Across a Great Divide: Bridging Racial Chasms in America's Churches

By Laurie Goodstein
New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — When Dale Layton and two friends in the suburbs here first heard the call to build a movement across the United States uniting Christian men of all races, they were eager to help. But Mr. Layton said there was one obstacle: "We didn't know any blacks."

One of Mr. Layton's friends, however, was an exterminator who had done some pest control work at a black man's house. The black man belonged to a large church whose pastor was an influential black minister. So three years ago Mr. Layton, a plastic-tubing salesman, and his two friends met with the minister, the Reverend Willie O'Neal, sitting at a glass-top table in his church study and trying to sell him and several other wary black church leaders on a new national evangelical organization called Promise Keepers.

On Saturday, members of Promise Keepers are planning to convene on the Mall in Washington for what they hope will be one of the largest religious rallies in modern American history. Like the Million Man March, attended by hundreds of thousands of black men in October 1995, the Promise Keepers event is for men only. So the gathering has come under attack from some fem-

inists for its exclusiveness and its conservative approach to relations between the sexes.

But leaders of Promise Keepers predict that when it comes to racial inclusiveness, their Washington rally will showcase a model of black-and-white integration, challenging a nation where racially segregated churches are still the norm.

While the group's leaders say they are responding to a biblical mandate to unite the races, the presence of thousands of black men at the rally will also divert criticism by those who say Promise Keepers merely furthers the goals of the conservative white evangelical movement. Behind the gradual integration of Promise Keepers are years of halting and sometimes painful local efforts like the one in Birmingham.

Promise Keepers was founded in 1990 in Boulder, Colorado, by Bill McCartney, who stepped down as the football coach at the University of Colorado and who envisioned filling sports stadiums with men cheering for Jesus. At the time, Promise Keepers was "lily white," said the Reverend Raleigh Washington of Chicago, a black minister who is the group's vice president for reconciliation.

Promise Keepers has worked at convincing men that it is not only God's mandate but also manly to pray fer-

vently, to read the Bible regularly, to go to church, to stay loyal to their wives and to nurture their children. The group has also tried to put the same masculine imprimatur on making friends with men of other races. By Promise Keepers' count, that formula has drawn 2.6 million men to 61 weekend stadium conferences around the United States in the last seven years.

When Promise Keepers first came calling on the black churches in Birmingham, some black men say they were suspicious. Most had never heard of the group. Some who knew of Promise Keepers associated it with the religious right. Other black men in Birmingham were simply cynical about being used as tokens.

"In the black community we're accustomed to the white brothers getting excited about a movement and wanting to include us for the numbers," said George Stewart, a black radio host who runs a program for inner-city youth. "After getting hurt a few times, you think, 'I'll just stay here in my corner and not get involved again with these guys.'"

Three years ago, when the three white suburban men promoting Promise Keepers sat in the black pastor's study at Mount Canaan Full Gospel Church, Mr. Stewart remembers studying Mr. Layton out of the corner of his eye and thinking, "These guys from over the mountain

don't know anything about us."

As the meeting closed, Mr. Stewart said, something moved him to put these earnest white men to the test.

"Let's not play games," he recalled telling them. "You say you want to get together with us, so invite us out."

Mr. Stewart explained, "I wanted to see if they were serious about getting to know us." Mr. Layton said he had replied, "You'll hear from me."

Unknowingly, Mr. Stewart had struck a nerve with the men promoting Promise Keepers. Where some other white-initiated groups with interracial intentions talk about "doing outreach" to other ethnic groups, or "building coalitions," Promise Keepers talks of "forming lasting relationships" between individuals of different races.

They have avoided altogether taking stands on traditional civil rights issues like affirmative action, voting rights or discrimination in the workplace.

Two weeks after the meeting in the black pastor's study, Mr. Layton telephoned Mr. Stewart and invited him out to lunch. The two men immediately found that they spoke the same language of scripture and shared a common past in being "born again."

Both sought to unburden themselves of past behavior they saw as sinful. Mr. Layton said he had been a drinker, had bankrupted his \$6 million real-estate

business, had cheated on his wife and had contemplated suicide.

Mr. Stewart said he had wasted years smoking marijuana, had developed a huge ego as a radio disk jockey and had fathered a child out of wedlock. While not everyone would think of such things as "sins," the two men found that talking about their pasts was therapeutic.

Every other Tuesday, they were among a group of black and white men who met in the basement recreation hall at Mount Canaan church with no other agenda than confronting the racial divide.

Mr. O'Neal, the church's pastor, testified about how a white supervisor at his former job as a steel worker had humiliated him as a young man. The group of men cried. They argued over whether they should allow their children to marry "outside the race." They shouted at one another.

One meeting almost dissolved in acrimony when a white man kept insisting that he did not have a problem with racism, said several participants. Mr. Stewart recalled shouting, "If you can't tell the truth, don't say anything."

Just about then, Mr. Layton fell on his knees and said the Holy Spirit had told him to wash Mr. Stewart's feet, just as Jesus had washed the feet of his disciples in an act of humility. Immediately, the other white men in the room

announced that they would wash the feet of all the black men. They got out some rags and a towel.

"Washing my feet!" Mr. O'Neal recalled. "I was very apprehensive. Not that I didn't want them washing my feet, but I felt like, was that necessary?" But the room got quiet and the hostility left. I felt that God's spirit came in."

As the meetings continued, the numbers dwindled, and soon the basement meetings ended. But the relationship continued. A white minister and a black minister took turns preaching in each other's churches. Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Stewart and other black friends have spent afternoons sipping sweet tea on the porch at Mr. Layton's house.

Promise Keepers' chairman, chief operating officer and three of nine vice presidents are either black or of Hispanic descent. The group, based in Denver, says 37 percent of its more than 300 staff members are from minority groups. At its stadium conferences, the organization tries to recruit four of every 10 speakers from minority groups. Leaders say they have focused so far on black-white relations and are only now making inroads into Hispanic and Asian-American churches.

The ultimate goal, said Mr. Washington, the vice president for reconciliation, is to undermine the racial divide in American churches.



ORTHODOX FAITHFUL — Orthodox Jews in Madison Square Garden in New York, some of a crowd of 23,000, celebrating along with others worldwide the end of a seven-and-a-half-year reading of the Talmud.

Away From Politics

• Nearly three-quarters of Americans believe global warming is happening or will happen, and most see it as a serious threat, according to a survey made public by the World Wildlife Fund. Sixty-six percent of those polled saw man-made changes in the climate as a serious threat that is likely to get worse, the poll said. Just 10 percent of the respondents doubted that global warming was happening. (Reuters)

• About 275,000 Americans are unaware they are infected with the AIDS virus, according to statistics released by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Researchers from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who made the estimate, said the figures were more optimistic than experts had long assumed. (AP)

• The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, suspended one of its fraternities, Phi Gamma Delta, after a freshman pledge lapsed into an alcohol-induced coma after a party. The police were investigating the incident, a common one on U.S. campuses. (AP)

• A commuter train struck and killed two joggers in Corona, California, as it carried race fans to the California Speedway. At least one jogger was wearing headphones and may not have heard the train when it came around a bend. (AP)

• NASA's Lewis satellite plunged into Earth's atmosphere Sunday and apparently burned up over the South Atlantic off the coast of Antarctica, the U.S. Space Command reported. The satellite was intended for a five-year mission but went into an uncontrolled spin four days after its launching on Aug. 22. (AP)

2d Oklahoma Bomb Trial Gets Off to a Quieter Start

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

DENVER — Quietly, with comparatively little fanfare, jury selection began Monday in the trial of Terry Nichols, the second man charged with murder and conspiracy in the Oklahoma City bombing.

Goode were the emotional last-minute news conferences that preceded the trial of Mr. Nichols's co-defendant, Timothy McVeigh, 29. Mr. McVeigh was convicted on identical charges in June and sentenced to death for the 1995 bombing, which killed 168 people, injured 850 and was the worst terrorist attack ever on American soil.

"The boil has been lanced," said Stephen Jones, who was the lead trial lawyer for Mr. McVeigh, explaining the relative tranquility of the second trial. "I don't think the public has near the interest or hostility against Terry or Terry's case that they did in Tim's case."

Mr. Nichols's lead lawyer, Michael Tigar, a law professor at the University of Texas, has kept a low profile, filing motions sealed to the public and meeting prosecutors in the chambers of Judge Richard Matsch, who will hear the case in U.S. District Court.

Nonetheless, the largely circumstantial case against Mr. Nichols outlined in pretrial hearings raises the possibility of a longer and more complicated trial than that of Mr. McVeigh, which ended in just under six weeks and whose defense presentation took just three days.

"This case is different," James Nichols, the defendant's brother, said. "Terry's got a good attorney and a good

defense team that believes in him." Terry Nichols, who is 42 and the father of three, says he is innocent, and Mr. Tigar has made every effort to make the jury see his mild-looking, middle-aged client in a favorable light.

He arranged for Mr. Nichols to be introduced this month to the hundreds of potential jurors assembled at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds to meet Judge Matsch and fill out questionnaires.

Larry Mackey, who replaced Joseph Hartzler as lead prosecutor, has laid a wide net for Mr. Nichols, with evidence and witnesses not introduced at the first trial. Still, he will have to proceed without the kind of testimony from witnesses that linked Mr. McVeigh directly to the rental truck that carried the bomb to the Oklahoma City federal building.

For his part, Mr. Tigar seems prepared to argue not only that his client is innocent but also that the bombing was carried out by Mr. McVeigh and by others unknown. Mr. Tigar has already pointed out that one prosecution witness, Frederick Schlender, the salesman who sold a ton of fertilizer the government says was used to make the bomb, did not testify at the McVeigh trial.

Mr. Schlender said at a pretrial hearing that one of the two men who picked up the fertilizer might have been Mr. Nichols but that the other, who has never been identified, was not Mr. McVeigh.

The Nichols team may also be able to call witnesses who have said that they saw Mr. McVeigh with others — not Mr. Nichols — in the hours just before the April 1995 bombing. At that time, as Mr. Tigar has said repeatedly, Mr. Nichols was at home in Kansas with his family.

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For further information, please contact Shahbaz Jameel, Project Manager, at (9251) 9201955.

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THE AMERICAS

Fund-Raising Strategy Fizzled for Democrats

Clinton and Gore Didn't Follow Scripts

By Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The fund-raising telephone calls that have touched off a legal and political furor for President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore began as a multimillion-dollar plan that eventually fell far short of the ambitious goals established by White House aides and Democratic Party officials, according to documents obtained by The New York Times.

The strategy was a disappointment simply because Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore often failed to follow the bluntly worded written instructions supplied by party financial officers. Attorney General Janet Reno is now considering whether the calls made from the White House warrant the appointment of an independent counsel.

From October 1994 to August 1996, top officials at the Democratic National Committee drew up hundreds of detailed scripts that pressed the president and vice president to ask wealthy donors for contributions of as much as \$500,000, the documents show. Yet Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore rarely used those call sheets, preferring to speak in polite euphemisms to would-be donors about the vague need for "support" and "help," several fund-raisers recalled.

Occasionally, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore asked donors for specific amounts, officials said, but usually neither man uttered one word about money.

Even when they did mention amounts, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore rarely asked for the large sums that the fund-raisers had wanted, the fund-raisers said.

"It was a real problem," said a fund-raising official who insisted on anonymity. "The contributors would give what they wanted, and it would always be less than we needed."

In November 1995, Marvin Rosen, then the Democratic National Committee's finance chairman, estimated that 20 calls by Mr. Clinton and 15 calls by Mr. Gore would raise \$1.2 million within four weeks. Instead, they raised about \$300,000, according to charts used to track the calls and their results.

At that time, Mr. Gore raised most of the contributions. But over and over, he fell short of the goals; on the call sheets, he was urged to ask for \$100,000, but he was able to get checks only for \$25,000 or, in a few instances, \$50,000.

The charts and call sheets vividly portray the overly optimistic hopes that Democratic officials and White House

aides had pinned on calls by the president and vice president. At several key moments in Mr. Clinton's first term, the pressure for quick money was so intense, fund-raisers say, that they strongly urged Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore to ask for enormous sums of money, even drawing up call sheets seeking \$100,000 from donors who had previously given no more than \$1,000 at a time.

The fund-raisers said they were convinced that the telephone strategy would have met its goals if Mr. Clinton had made more calls himself.

"It was certainly said around the building that the vice president was doing more than his share and that the president was the laggard one," Dick Morris, a former close aide to Mr. Clinton, told Senate investigators recently.

So fund-raising officials found other ways to use the president's claim to wrest contributions from reluctant donors. The technique became known as "touch-up calls." Fund-raisers would slip Mr. Clinton notes to call donors to wish them happy birthday or happy anniversary or to inquire about ailing spouses. He did not utter a word about money.

But the fund-raisers followed up with their own calls to ask the donors for large contributions. The answer was almost always "yes."



WEAK MOMENT — Medical personnel tending to a police officer who fainted during U.S.-Canadian memorial services in Ottawa honoring policemen who have been killed in the line of duty.

POLITICAL NOTES

Hopefuls Upstaged

ANAHEIM, California — Governor Pete Wilson showed over the weekend that he does not understand the first rule of hospitality.

He invited four of his party's presidential possibilities to speak at the California Republican Party convention here. Then Mr. Wilson, whose bid for the 1996 nomination was cut short by a severe throat ailment and an equally severe shortage of funds, delivered a feisty indictment of President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore that elicited a far stronger response from the nearly 1,000 delegates and guests than most of the other addresses.

The governor, whose final term ends in 16 months, also latched onto an issue attractive to Republican activists across the country by announcing that he would lead a drive for a 1998 voter initiative to end use of labor dues for politics, unless specifically authorized by the union member.

Those who were overshadowed by Mr. Wilson's performance included former Vice President Dan Quayle and Senators John McCain of Arizona, Fred Thompson of Tennessee and John Ashcroft of Missouri. (WP)

"We can regain momentum and communicate despite the elite media by the cheerful, enthusiastic focus on clear, vivid differences," the House speaker told the International Conservative Congress.

First on the Georgian's list of differences with the Democrats was overhauling the tax code. He said he hoped to see legislation introduced next year "sufficiently thorough that we can abolish the IRS as we know it."

He said the Republican leadership was actively encouraging a "Scrap the Code" tax tour this autumn by leading House members.

Other key Republican themes the speaker cited included opposition to racial quotas, allowing parents to decide which schools their children attend and enforcing campaign finance laws that he said Democrats violated in the 1996 campaign.

Looking at recent discontent within the party, Mr. Gingrich acknowledged only that "because of the turmoil and confusion of our constitutional system, we had a certain period of confusion trying to communicate what we were doing." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Jan Baran, who advises Republican representatives on election fund-raising laws: "Whether it's legal or illegal, the conventional wisdom is that you can't conduct fund-raising of any sort in the Capitol — not on the phone, not in person, not by writing letters, not by hosting events." (WP)

Gingrich Faults Press

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich has cast recent Republican Party difficulties as a matter of misperception generated by a liberal press.

Doors to U.S. Citizenship Slam Shut in a Staffing Shortage

By Celia W. Dugger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of a vast effort by immigrants to attain American citizenship, the creaky, understaffed machinery of naturalization ground virtually to a halt last week in New York's boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, two large immigration centers.

Even as 216,000 applicants in the New York metropolitan area await naturalization — more than the total number across the U.S. who sought citizenship in 1991 — the federal courtroom in Brooklyn fell silent Wednesday.

About 1,200 immigrants a week had been swearing allegiance to the United States there.

"Unfortunately, after that date, the number of eligible applicants for naturalization has been exhausted," an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service informed the federal court clerk by letter, then expressed hope that ceremonies would resume in a month or so.

In New York and other major metropolitan areas across the United States, obsolete computer technology and strict new procedures to screen out applicants who have criminal records have slowed the naturalization process, but it now appears that staff shortages are hobbling it even more.

Immigration officials say staffing levels have been eroded by high turnover among temporary workers hired for yearlong stints, with no health benefits, to handle the surge in applications. The agency's request to Congress for authority to hire 400 workers for two to four years, with benefits, has not been approved.

New York has been particularly hard

hit by this problem. There, the number of workers interviewing citizenship applicants and handling their paperwork has sunk to 194, from 289 last year.

In Los Angeles, the processing staff has dropped from 269 to 231.

In Chicago, the staff has shrunk to 57, from 73.

And in Miami, it has dropped to 118, from 127.

The slowing pace of naturalizations is occurring at a moment when citizenship has become necessary for many immigrants to put food on the table.

Nationally, federal officials said, 935,000 poor immigrants are expected to lose food stamp benefits under the welfare law adopted last year. The law made legal immigrants who have not become citizens ineligible for food stamps.

As the application procedures required to become a citizen have

stretched from five months last year to more than a year, immigrants waiting in line, especially the elderly, have become increasingly nervous. Most of the elderly students in a civics class sponsored by University Settlement House in Manhattan are taking the class for the second time, trying to refresh fragile memories in preparation for the civics examination they need to pass to become citizens.

The growing waves of new immigrants seeking citizenship in the last few years have been driven by a variety of factors, including a feared loss of federal benefits and concerns about a national backlash of resentment against immigrants.

But as the numbers of citizenship applications have continued to climb this year, statistics show that the numbers of completed naturalization cases have tumbled by almost a third in the

first three months of this year and by more than half from March to June, compared with 1996.

New York City has opened six offices and hired 120 people in the last two months in a \$10 million rush effort to help more people whose food stamps are at risk to apply for citizenship.

This week, only two small citizenship ceremonies for a total of 200 immigrants are scheduled at the Federal District Court in the Eastern District of New York, which includes Brooklyn and Queens. After that, there are no more on the calendar.

The immigration service submitted a \$150 million request to Congress in July for support of its naturalization programs in the federal fiscal year beginning Wednesday, but the request has been bogged down in bitter debate over the agency's failure to screen out applicants with criminal records.

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INTERNATIONAL

UN Gets No Nearer to a New Security Council

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Expansion of the Security Council was the most talked-about subject at the opening of the annual UN General Assembly, with foreign ministers from all over the world declaring their governments' support for adding as many as five permanent seats to the 15-nation panel.

The aim is to make the United Nations more reflective of world realities by giving permanent council memberships to two industrial powers — Germany and Japan — and some as-yet-undetermined countries representing the less developed world.

The intensity of the debate last week underscored the degree to which an apparent majority of the 185 members think council enlargement should be the top priority of those seeking to revitalize the world body. Ironically, this same intensity seems likely to ensure that it will not happen for years.

Supporters of Security Council reform hope that this year's assembly meeting will produce a "framework" resolution stating that there should be five more permanent seats. But profound disputes about what powers the new seats should have and, more important, what countries should fill them, appear to stand in the way of translating the framework into reality.

"My reading is that any attempt to force this during the current General Assembly session

would be very divisive," Canada's external affairs minister, Lloyd Axworthy, said.

Since the birth of the UN in 1945, the Security Council has been its most important body because it alone has the power to act against threats to world peace by ordering economic and diplomatic boycotts, sending peacekeeping missions or, as in the 1991 Gulf War, authorizing members to take collective military action.

The council's permanent members — the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain — were the five principal World War II victors. Each of the permanent members has the power to veto any council decision. The 10 other seats rotate among countries elected for two-year terms from the various regional groupings.

The United States long has backed permanent membership for Japan and Germany because of their enormous industrial and financial power. Among other things, Washington hopes that permanent membership would make these countries willing to pay more of the organization's costs and thus reduce the U.S. share of the budget.

But Third World nations, which are a large majority of the UN membership, have refused to allow what they call an "elitist expansion" of the Security Council unless they are included. That has led to the idea, approved in principle by President Bill Clinton's administration, of giving one permanent seat each to Latin America, Africa and Asia.

At that point the drive for expansion bogs down over two thorny issues: whether the new per-

manent members should have veto powers, and which countries should occupy the seats allocated to the three Third World regions.

Most UN members oppose giving the veto power to any newcomers, but Germany and Japan insist on having the same powers as the five current permanent members.

As to the seats for the underdeveloped countries, intense rivalries among countries in each region threaten to overwhelm any consensus about who should be chosen.

In Latin America, the biggest country, Brazil, would probably be challenged by Mexico, Argentina and others on the grounds that its Portuguese origins do not make it a suitable representative of the region's dominant Spanish heritage.

Nigeria, the largest country in black Africa, has a repressive regime that has made it an international pariah and subject to rival claims from South Africa and Egypt. In Asia, India's candidacy would be resisted fiercely by Pakistan and Indonesia.

Some diplomats say the problem could be solved by rotating the Third World seats among different countries. But many countries regard that as unsatisfactory because such seats almost certainly would not have the veto and would be indistinguishable from the 10 seats that rotate now.

Nor do the problems stop there. The Arab countries, spread from Africa to Asia, say they should have their own permanent seat. So do the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe.



ITALIAN IN MOSCOW — Prime Minister Romano Prodi, right, taking a stroll Monday with Mayor Yuri Luzhkov on a visit to discuss a deal on cars and oil.

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Global Communications

Yeltsin Moves to Cut Nuclear Stockpile

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin said Monday that Russia would make a significant reduction in its stockpiles of plutonium and highly enriched uranium as part of an overall nuclear cutback.

In a letter to the Geneva-based International Atomic Energy Agency, which is holding its 41st general session, Mr. Yeltsin said Russia would remove 500 tons of weapons-grade uranium and 50 tons of plutonium from its military programs.

"The rate and stages of this process will, of course, be dependent on both the dismantling of nuclear weapons under the agreements on nuclear disarmament and the construction of proper storage of the material," Mr. Yeltsin said in a statement made public by his press office.

Russia will still retain a large nuclear arsenal. The START-2 disarmament agreement set a warhead limit of 3,500 each for the United States and Russia, down from about 8,000.

Mr. Yeltsin signed the agreement with the United

States in 1993, but Russia's Parliament has not yet acted to ratify the treaty.

Last week, the U.S. and Russia agreed to extend the Russian deadline on dismantling weapons, but at the same time opened the way to wider new agreements.

A recent study concluded that a total of 1,750 tons of highly enriched uranium and 230 tons of plutonium had been produced worldwide for military purposes over the last 50 years.

In his message to the International Atomic Energy Agency, President Yeltsin said: "I believe this decision will directly contribute to the irreversibility of the nuclear disarmament process, confidence-building and global stability."

Last week, the U.S. vice president, Al Gore, signed an agreement with Russia to convert Russia's three remaining plutonium-producing plants to uranium for civilian power plants.

The plant conversions, to begin in 2000, will take place with technical assistance and money from Washington.

BRIEFLY

12 Killed in Algerian School

ALGIERS — Militants descended on a village school, shooting or slashing to death 11 women teachers and a male instructor who tried to stop the massacre as students watched in horror, witnesses said Monday.

While militants have singled out schools with bombings and killed some schoolgirls who refused to wear veils, the massacre at the school Saturday was the first of the five-and-a-half-year-old Muslim insurgency.

The attack at Ain Adden School took place in the village of Sfisef, 440 kilometers (260 miles) southwest of Algiers, reported the independent daily newspapers *Liberte* and *Le Matin*. (AP)

Iraq Reports Air Attack by Iran

BAGHDAD — Iranian planes bombed two military bases of an Iranian opposition group inside Iraq on Monday, the rebels said.

The official Iraqi press agency said that the Iraqi Air Force scrambled jets to chase off the Iranian planes. The agency quoted the Foreign Ministry as having accused Iran of violating "Iraq's sovereignty and airspace."

The Mujahidin Khatib said that two Iraqi civilians were wounded in the raids but that there were no other casualties. A spokesman said that nine Iranian fighter-bombers attacked two bases, one north of Baghdad and the other south.

There was no immediate comment from Iran. (AP)

Fire at Asylum Kills 31 in Chile

SANTIAGO — At least 31 people, most of them children, were killed Monday in a fire at a home for the mentally retarded, Chilean officials said.

Guillermo Vidal, the director of the foundation that operates the Los Ceibos home in the northern Santiago suburb of Colina, said that at least six residents were missing and that three were hospitalized with serious injuries.

At least 126 residents were evacuated and sent to a local school and to homes in Santiago. (Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL

Rain Brings Relief, but Asian Toll Rises

Schools Reopen and Sun Bursts Out, Yet Pessimism Is in the Air

Agence France-Presse
JAKARTA — Winds and heavy rain on the Malaysian peninsula and Borneo continued bringing relief Monday to millions of Southeast Asians choking beneath toxic smog, but the death toll rose from forest fires in Indonesia.

As Indonesia buried victims of an airliner crash and Malaysian navy divers searched for 29 victims of a ship collision in the Strait of Malacca — the haze may have been factors in both accidents — a Jakarta newspaper reported another death from the environmental catastrophe.

In the Philippines, the Orient Airlines Association, which groups most of the region's airlines, played down the impact of the fires. A spokesman said modern navigation aids had limited the adverse effects.

As a state of emergency was lifted after 10 days, schools reopened, and residents returned to work Monday. The western half of Borneo basked in rare sunshine after heavy rain and changing winds lifted the haze. Downpours in Kuala Lumpur forced the air-pollution index down 30 percent Monday, with similar improvements in other cities.

But a meteorologist warned that the rain-laden easterly winds from the South China Sea were "likely to revert to southeasterly and southerly direction and bring back the smoke" after two days, and that long-term relief was only expected with the November monsoons.

The smog has been blamed for widespread fires spreading through some of the world's largest tropical rainforests. The fires have been made worse by drought associated with the climatic phenomenon known as El Niño.

Indonesia's timber barons denied responsibility Monday, even as they announced a 200 billion rupiah (\$65.9 million) fund to combat the fires and a separate aid package to buy masks.

An Indonesian newspaper said that a 25-year-old man died last weekend in the Sumatran city of Pekanbaru, where more than 500 people have flocked to hospitals with respiratory problems.

In Batam, close to Singapore, the state hospital reported a 65 percent rise in cases of respiratory problems, the Media Indonesia daily said.

Amid stinging criticism from neighbors, including one from Thailand's Nation daily, which described the fires as "acts of environmental terrorism," Indonesian officials sought to enlist the

country's huge population in the battle. Environment Minister Sarwono Kusumastomadjid called for more intense action to combat the fires at "local levels."

Mr. Sarwono urged farmers on the island of Sulawesi to try an protect key export crops such as cacao, vanilla, coffee from the fires, state-run Antara news agency said.

Barita Manullang, the World Wide Fund for Nature's project coordinator in Indonesia, said that 40,000 to 60,000 hectares (98,800 acres to 150,000 acres) of protected forests had already burned and that the number of fires had substantially increased in recent days.

Sources with access to satellite information said the fires had devastated 600,000 to 800,000 hectares on Sumatra and Borneo.

Meanwhile, doctors and fire and pollution experts left Japan for Malaysia and Indonesia to help combat the fires and their damage.



Emma Bonino said Kalashnikovs gave her an insight to life in Kabul.

Taleban Policemen Seize EU Official at Gunpoint

Bonino and 18 Freed After Camera Dispute

Reuters
KABUL — Armed religious policemen of the Islamic Taleban movement in Afghanistan detained the European Union's commissioner for humanitarian aid and 18 other people on Monday.

The Afghans held the 19 for three and a half hours before releasing them and apologizing.

"I was scared because they were fully armed and had Kalashnikovs pointed at us," said the commissioner, Emma Bonino.

Mrs. Bonino was arrested during a visit to a women's hospital. The Taleban accused journalists with her of taking photographs of women, which is an offense under Taleban regulations.

She said that the experience had given her a taste of the tension in Afghanistan.

"This is an example of how people live here every day: in a situation of random terror," she said.

Mrs. Bonino said she had been menaced during the incident.

"I have been threatened by a guy with a Kalashnikov," she said. "The

situation was very tense for some time."

Mrs. Bonino's spokesman said the journalists accompanying her were unaware of the ban on cameras and stopped filming when asked.

Mrs. Bonino went up the stairs to talk to the director of the clinic, said the spokesman, Filippo di Robilant.

"Meanwhile," he added, "the press had entered the wards — no one had told her not to — they had been filming for 10 minutes and when they were told to stop they packed up."

Mrs. Bonino was in Kabul for a 24-hour visit to assess the effect of the \$40 million the European Union has given in aid.

Taleban Takes Key Airport

The Taleban militia captured the airport of Mazar-i-Sharif, the capital of the opposition coalition in the north of Afghanistan, on Monday, according to an Agence France-Presse dispatch from Islamabad, Pakistan.

The agency attributed the information to the Afghan Islamic Press, a private agency based in Peshawar, in northwestern Pakistan.

China Experiments With Lethal Injections

Reuters
BEIJING — China has secretly executed more than 20 death-row convicts by lethal injection, in experiments to find an alternative to executions by shooting, a state newspaper reported.

Officials were so satisfied with the results that China may scrap the use of bullets, reported Liaoning Daily Weekend, which was available in Beijing on Monday.

Lethal injection was ratified by a new criminal law that took effect Jan. 1.

The newspaper said lethal injections had been used 22 times since March under the administration of the Kunming Intermediate People's Court in the southwestern province of Yunnan.

The city is a center for a flourishing illegal drugs trade, and many traffickers have been executed there.

The paper said the executions had been so "successful" that the method was undergoing further study by the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Health in Beijing.

It also asserted that the injections proved far less traumatic than the usual method of execution, in which condemned prisoners' hands are tied behind their backs, they are forced to kneel and are shot by a police officer in the back of the head or the heart.

The family must pay for the bullet.

"No small number of prisoners under sentence of death had raised requests for lethal injection," the newspaper reported. It quoted the director of the Kunming Intermediate Court as saying, "This is a kind of euthanasia."

The paper said that on Aug. 6, five death-row convicts were executed by lethal injection. All appeared calm, did not have to be tied up and voluntarily rolled up their sleeves for the needle, it said.

One even voiced his gratitude, the paper reported.

BRIEFLY

Australia Inquiry Is Ruled Out

CANBERRA — Prime Minister John Howard ruled out on Monday appointing a judicial inquiry into the misuse of travel allowances and denied any knowledge of a cover-up that has rocked his government.

"The answer to a judicial inquiry is no, and I would remind the Parliament that no allegation with any shred of [scrap] of credibility or respectability has been made against me, none whatsoever," Mr. Howard said.

The prime minister has been under pressure to call the inquiry since his office was implicated in the attempted cover-up of thousands of dollars of wrongly claimed travel expenses by members of the government.

Two ministers resigned and Mr. Howard's senior political adviser and another staff member were dismissed after the improper claims and the alleged cover-up were revealed. The staff members were allegedly told about the improper claims in May.

A third minister resigned after admitting separate wrong claims. (AP)

U.S. Carrier Visits Hong Kong

HONG KONG — The U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, deployed last year to counter military exercises by China, visited Hong Kong on Monday, its first since Beijing took control of the territory in July.

"It's very important for us to encourage the relationships we have with mainland China right now, particularly economically," Rear Admiral John Nashman said.

"We have military contacts and those are very important for us," he added. "For the obvious reasons, the more we know each other the better our relationship will be."

The Nimitz heads a battle group of six ships, and many of its 3,000 personnel are taking shore leave in Hong Kong during the stop.

President Bill Clinton sent the Nimitz to take up a position off Taiwan in March of last year when China conducted military exercises, including the firing of missiles in the region. (Reuters)

Manila Phases Out Lead Gas

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos on Monday ordered the use of leaded gasoline phased out over the next three years to ease worsening air pollution in the Philippines.

An executive order signed by Mr. Ramos requires that leaded gas be removed from the market in the Manila area by Jan. 1, 2000, and in the rest of the country a year later. Mr. Ramos called the order "very timely" because of a number of environmental problems confronting the Philippines, including haze from Indonesian forest fires that has enshrouded some areas in the country's southern region. (AP)

Seoul Extends Land Mine Curb

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The South Korean foreign minister said Monday that his country would extend indefinitely its moratorium on exporting anti-personnel mines but could not accept the international treaty banning those weapons because of tensions with the North.

Foreign Minister Yoo Chong Ha acknowledged the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines, which a newly negotiated treaty seeks to ban. The United States refused to accept the treaty after failing to win an exception for the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Yoo said South Korea had decided "to extend for an indefinite period its moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land mines, which was to expire at the end of the year." (AP)



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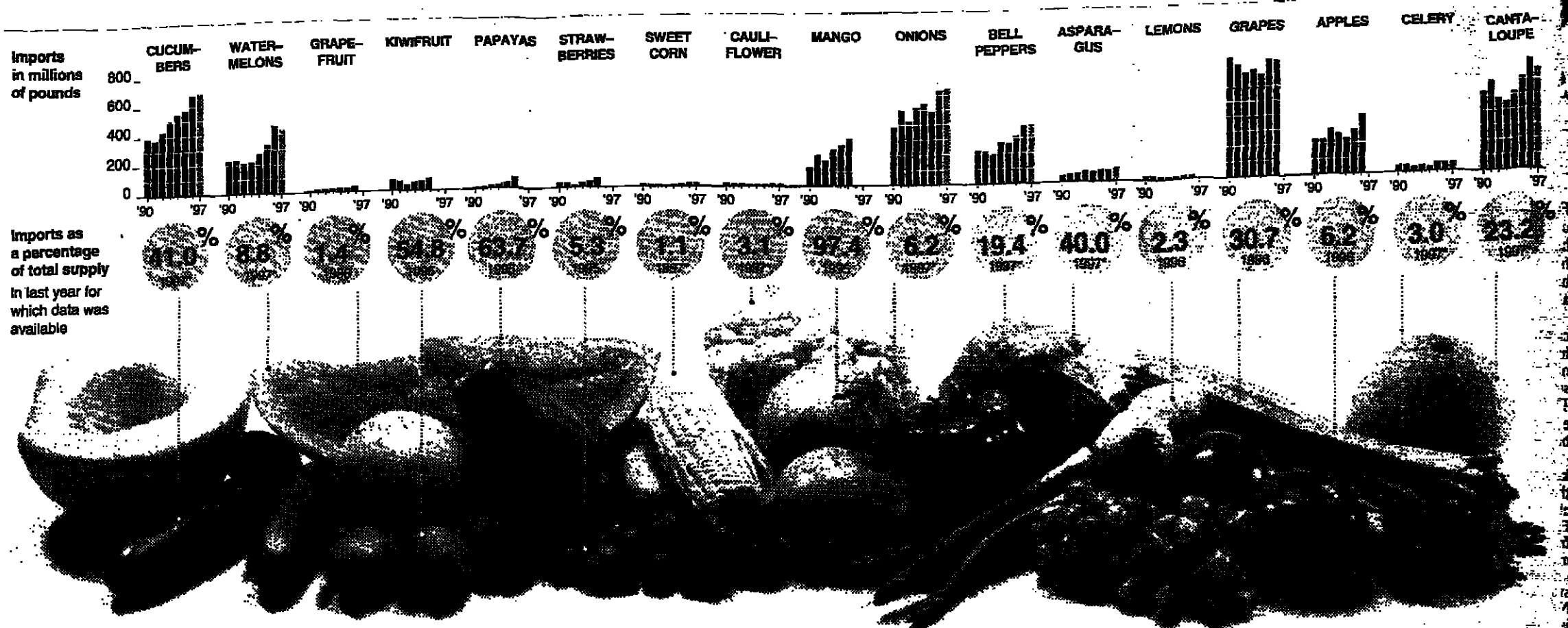
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INTERNATIONAL

More Foreign Produce At Local Markets

The amount of fruits and vegetables imported to the United States has risen in recent years, although tests of imported foods by the FDA have been cut nearly in half.

Here are examples of rising imports.



Sources: Agriculture Department. * Forecasted.

Food-Safety System Is Swamped by Booming Global Imports

By Jeff Gerth and Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since the 1980s, food imports to the United States have doubled. But federal inspections of those imports by the Food and Drug Administration have dropped to less than half what they were five years ago.

Now, public-health scientists say they are seeing more outbreaks of disease linked to imported food, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables.

These are known to have sickened thousands of Americans, and the reported cases are a small fraction of the actual number of people made ill, according to scientists at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

The scientists' list of outbreaks in the 1990s implicates imported foods — including raspberries from Guatemala and carrots from Peru; strawberries, scallions

and cantaloupes from Mexico; coconut milk from Thailand; canned mushrooms from China; an Israeli snack food, and a multinational batch of alfalfa sprouts — in a variety of infectious diseases.

The increase in imports has strained the nation's food-safety system, said David Kessler, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration from 1990 through February 1997. "We built a system back 100 years ago that served us very well for a world within our borders," he said in an interview. "We didn't build a system for the global marketplace."

Most of the food imported to the United States is wholesome.

Millions of consumers, knowing that fresh produce is good for their health, now buy fruits and vegetables imported from around the world, regardless of the season, and without ill effect.

But the illnesses that have been imported along with some of the produce

are an unintended byproduct of the boom in international trade.

There is "a tension between the two goals of safety and trade," said Mickey Kantor, President Bill Clinton's first trade representative, who helped push global trade to the top of the administration's agenda. "You want to open markets but not lower standards. And that's easy to say, but very, very difficult to carry out."

Scientists are recognizing that "free trade may present problems that are associated with food poisoning," said Margarette Neill, a specialist in infectious diseases and a member of a federal advisory panel drafting new food-safety standards.

These problems cut both ways: radish sprouts from Oregon seeds sickened people in Japan in March, and South Korea said it detected E. coli bacteria in a shipment of frozen U.S. beef last week.

The problems that imports may pose for American consumers include polluted water used to grow food in Third World nations, faulty safety systems in countries where the foods are produced and a lack of natural immunity to exotic microbes rarely if ever seen in this country.

"Certain viruses, bacteria and parasites may be posing a unique problem in the U.S. because we haven't tended to be exposed to them," Dr. Neill said.

Yasmine Motarjemi, a food-safety scientist for the World Health Organization, said it, too, believed that global trade "brings new pathogens into countries which are not immune."

Those problems were foreseeable — and foreseen.

In 1994, a Centers for Disease Control report said, "As trade and economic developments like NAFTA take place, the globalization of food supplies is

likely to have an increasing impact on foodborne illnesses."

In 1993, the Food and Drug Administration, in a memorandum citing "enormous inefficiencies in the current food-protection system" and the "ever-increasing challenges" posed by rapidly growing imports, asked the Clinton administration for legislation giving it power to bar all food — including fruits, grains, vegetables and fish — imported from any country with an inferior food-safety system.

The Agriculture Department has such authority over imported meat and poultry. But the Food and Drug Administration did not acquire that power.

Dr. Kessler said that he told the Bush and Clinton administrations that the safety system for imported food was inadequate and outdated.

"How is it physically possible to insure the safety of imported food?" he

said. "You don't have police power throughout the world. Inspecting at the border has a limited value. You're left with real risks."

Now these risks figure in the political debate about free trade. The administration wants the power to sign new free-trade pacts without Congress changing the language of the agreements.

Opponents of that "fast track" authority raise the food-safety flag, while some food growers say that the risks from imports are insignificant, and that the Centers for Disease Control exaggerate them.

The disease control agency says diseases borne by domestic and foreign foods kill thousands of Americans and sicken millions, perhaps tens of millions, every year — mostly the very young, the very old and the very ill. Its scientists say that almost none of those cases are traced back to their cause.

HONG KONG: Not Much Has Changed

Continued from Page 1

sia and other markets hit by the recent currency turmoil in East Asia.

If there is disquiet among Hong Kong's 6.5 million residents, they are not declaring it either. In a poll conducted last month, the approval rating for Mr. Tung had risen to a startling 82 percent from 57 percent at the time of the handover July 1.

"I have considerable faith in Mr. Tung," Mr. Strickland said. "He lived in New York City for 15 years. His secondary and tertiary education took place in Britain, and he is no stranger to the rest of the world. We trust him."

The bottom line, it appears, is that most bankers and executives take a fairly cynical view of the political scene.

"People don't see the arrangements for the election next May as being ideal, but let us say that they are within the range of the acceptable," said William Overholt, a longtime Hong Kong resident who is managing director of Bankers Trust here.

"No reporters have been put in jail," he added. "Martin Lee has a demonstration every day, but so far he has been unable to attract any repression. It's not even an issue here."

If there is one issue that is being talked about over lunch by bankers and business people, here it is not politics, but Hong Kong's slump in tourism.

Last year, more than 11 million visitors came to Hong Kong, including the many Japanese tourists who help to sustain the island's glitzy shops and restaurants. This year, the total number of visitors during July, immediately after the handover, fell 35.2 percent, according to the Hong Kong Tourist Association, and the number of Japanese tourists was down 62 percent from a year earlier. The general decline continued in August.

DIANA: She Told All, British Writer Says

Continued from Page 1

"The world and his wife are now writing books and memoirs," he said.

A spokesman for Buckingham Palace condemned the decision to publish a new edition, saying, "The book is nothing new, but the timing of its re-release is particularly sad, coming as it does so soon after the princess's death."

Teresa Gorman, a Conservative member of Parliament, said that Mr. Morton had "plainly breached the trust of the princess who obviously wanted her part in this affair to remain secret."

Mr. Morton said Earl Spencer, who in his eulogy at Diana's funeral described his sister as a woman hunted down by the press, had spoken to him at length about the princess's childhood to the age of 18, though not about her marriage.

At the time that Mr. Morton's book came out, there was widespread public suspicion that the fabled marriage had come undone. But the book supplied detailed accounts of Diana's suspicions that Charles had returned to his first love, Camilla Parker Bowles, and of Diana's eating disorders and suicide attempts.

The Times published pictures Monday of several pages of the original manuscript with self-protective annotations made by the princess. In one case, she revised a reference to Charles as the

man she "longed to marry" by crossing out those words and writing in "was in love with."

Next to a passage saying that her early job working at a dance school for youths consisted of "basically playing Ring-a-Ring o' Roses" she wrote, "ballet teacher course too," and at a point where the book said that as a teenager she had "no burning ambitions," she penned in "Did I?"

Mr. Morton said he was asked to become the conduit for her story after Diana learned he was preparing a biography of her. A friend of Diana's told him the princess been impressed by his fairness to her in articles and books he had written during his years as the royal correspondent for two tabloids, the News of the World and the Daily Mail.

He said he had never talked to Diana in person, using someone he identified only as "a trusted intermediary" to carry questions from him to Kensington Palace in the summer and fall of 1991 and to return with transcripts of her answers.

Memorial Is Planned

Diana's brother said Monday that a permanent memorial would be set up for her at the family home in Althorp, central England, Reuters reported from London. Lord Spencer said details of the memorial, which would be open to the public, would be announced in October.

FRANCE: Church Apology and Papon Trial to Offer a Last Re-examination of Vichy Era

Continued from Page 1

trial of Maurice Papon will reflect France's continuing struggle between the therapeutic amnesia that prevailed here long after the war ended and the forced recovery of facts that the nation has endured as a younger generation came of age.

When Mr. Papon, 87, and still defiant, takes the stand to face charges of crimes against humanity in the deaths of 1,560 Jews, the nation looking on will be expecting — with dread, with relief — more than a determination of guilt or innocence about his behavior from 1942 to 1944.

That was when Mr. Papon was the second-highest official in Bordeaux, fulfilling the orders of the wartime government in Vichy, which pledged itself to "collaborate honorably" with the German occupiers by administering the conquered land.

His responsibilities included enforcing the range of laws pertaining to Jews: their identification, their compulsory wearing of the Star of David, the requisitioning of their property, the strict control of their coming and going and ultimately their arrest and deportation.

Through Mr. Papon, the French people of 1997 will be getting a judgment on the behavior of an earlier generation not long dead or living in its last years.

It was a generation demoralized by a crushing defeat at the hands of the Germans in 1940, yearning for normalcy, the basic requirements of life and a semblance of harmony with the conquerors they believed would be dominating Europe for a long time.

Those who chose to collaborate, in minor ways and major, may have believed that they were "preparing a new French renaissance," in the words of Francois Lelievre, the last surviving member of the cabinet of Marshal Philippe Petain, the Vichy leader.

Except in his indignation, Mr. Papon is not far from the view of his accusers, of whom he said in a recent interview with a sympathetic historical journal: "Upon the person that I was, they want to graft a trial of an administration and of France itself. They want to implicate the country as a co-author of genocide."

"I am the designated victim," he said. In that interview as elsewhere, Mr. Papon has compared his alleged persecution by "Communists" and "left-wing lobbies of the press and the judiciary" to that of France's most famous Jewish scapegoat, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, whose case at the turn of the last century divided France and marked it with the stain of anti-Semitism.

What is most likely to emerge from the trial in Bordeaux, which is expected to last into December, is a portrait of a pluperfect French civil servant, one who, in his own words, though not in reference to the Vichy period, "has no crisis of conscience when he is obeying the orders of the state."

According to a French historian, Marc Olivier Baruch, the wartime functionaries who obeyed the orders of the state "were apparently neither anti-Semites nor xenophobes."

They were, he told Le Nouvel Observateur magazine, seized by the challenge "to innovate, to test their imaginations."

They were preoccupied with such technical questions as "what to do with

Jews on sick leave or the problem of non-Jews living apart from their Jewish spouses."

Mr. Papon's career of service after the war is perhaps the most striking emblem of France's will to forget in the decades after the Liberation.

In 1944, only days after the Germans had been driven from France under Allied assault, General Charles de Gaulle arrived in Bordeaux to greet his people. At his side on the steps of City Hall, preparing to assume his new position in the Bordeaux government of Free France, was Mr. Papon, the embodiment of a dark page in history newly and neatly turned.

Far from having been stigmatized by his punctilious observance of Nazi orders, Mr. Papon was promoted at once to a position of authority in the region. That is evidence, he says now, that he had been a member of the Resistance all along.

There followed postings of increasing responsibility in Paris, Corsica and Algeria.

In 1958, just before de Gaulle re-

turned to power under the newly promulgated Fifth Republic, Mr. Papon became the police chief of Paris. De Gaulle retained him, and Mr. Papon served nine years, through the turbulent period of Algeria's independence movement and of the terrorism it sparked at home as a violent French underground sought to maintain Algeria as part of France.

Under Mr. Papon as police chief, as many as 200 Algerians were put to their unrecorded deaths in the Seine River during street demonstrations in 1961. The following year, eight French demonstrators protesting anti-independence terrorism were crushed to death in a police action at a Paris subway station. It was in a letter at that time that Mr. Papon offered his dictum about conscience having no place in the service of the state.

That period was no constraint on Mr. Papon's subsequent career. He was briefly an aerospace executive, then a member of the National Assembly and treasurer of the Gaullist party under President Georges Pompidou.

Finally, from 1978 to 1981, he was

budget minister in the cabinet under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Papon's service as a young bureaucrat in Bordeaux looked to be his forever — until May 6, 1981. In the heat of the presidential campaign that would dislodge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and bring Francois Mitterrand to the presidency, Le Canard Enchaîné, the French satirical paper, published the first documents indicating Mr. Papon's role in the arrest and deportation of Bordeaux-area Jews.

Mr. Papon and his lawyers insist that the publication was a political dirty trick. Mr. Mitterrand, in a 1988 meeting with Mr. Papon's supporters, judged the affair a matter of "settling scores," they said.

Whatever the case, he was pushed into the protracted final act of his life: the 16-year defense of his reputation that comes to trial on Oct. 8.

"Because this is a political trial, the die is cast in advance," he told the magazine Enquête sur l'Histoire. "I have no confidence in this sad era. Historians, later, will establish the truth."

IRAN: France Warns U.S. Not to Apply Sanctions for Gas Deal

Continued from Page 1

said the sale had long been planned and the fact it happened on the eve of the signing of the Iranian contract was a coincidence. Whatever the reasons for the sale, it appeared certain to make it more difficult for any eventual sanctions to be applied.

The sanctions law, pushed through by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, and Senator Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, has never been applied.

The president has a maximum of 180 days to review the situation. He may decide to waive sanctions in certain limited conditions, but he would have to demonstrate to Congress that France's policies toward Iran are acceptable.

The Russian gas company, Gazprom, and the Malaysian state oil company, Petronas, also have stakes in the project to exploit large offshore gas reserves in the

Pars-Jonubi field. Each has a 30 percent share, while Total has 40 percent. Thus Russia and Malaysia are also vulnerable to sanctions.

As with the Helms-Burton Act that calls for sanctions against foreign companies doing business in Cuba, Mr. Clinton will be faced with the delicate task of steering a course between the outrage of European allies opposed to any extension of American law to their companies and the broadsides from U.S. quarters.

In a statement Monday, Mr. D'Amato said Total was trying to "precipitate a dispute" and "should be sanctioned to the fullest extent of the law." Under the law, Total could be denied credits, public contracts and the right to export to the United States, among other measures.

The contract was signed less than a week after Vice President Al Gore said a U.S. intelligence report on Iran showed "a vigorous effort by Iran to obtain the technologies it needs to build a ballistic

missile and to build nuclear weapons."

In an interview Monday with the newspaper Le Monde, the president of Total, Thierry Desmarest, said the company had the full support of the government and scorned the American argument that the contract could help Iran sponsor terrorism or develop weapons.

"These stories about financing terrorism are absurd," he said. "Iran produces 3.6 million barrels of oil a day. To say that the complementary production that will come from this new field in four years will permit Iran to finance terrorist actions, while the country gets most of its revenue from current production, has no sense whatsoever."

Iran, Mr. Desmarest said, has about 10 percent of the world's proven reserves of oil, and 20 percent of gas reserves, and Total planned to develop its activities there. "According to French, European and international law, we have a perfect right to invest in Iran," he said.

DRUGS: Russian Gangsters Trade Weapons for Dope in the West

Continued from Page 1

cial agent in charge of the Caribbean, based in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"There are Russian organized crime families based in Miami and New York that have strong ties to Puerto Rico," he said. "They are very tight organizations, very difficult to penetrate, and they present us with language problems. Gathering intelligence is a problem."

The Caribbean, with strict bank secrecy laws and lax financial-enforcement mechanisms, is especially attractive to Russian criminal syndicates already entrenched in Europe, where there is a lucrative, growing market for cocaine in the former Soviet bloc nations, law enforcement sources say.

"What makes the Russians so dangerous is that they are capable of so much; they are so sophisticated," said a senior Russia specialist with the DEA.

"We are talking about people with PhDs, former senior KGB agents with access to

sophisticated weapons, people who have already laundered billions of dollars."

"The Colombian groups are one-dimensional — drugs," one investigator said. "The traditional mafia is limited, but the Russians have hundreds of gangs with thousands of people around the world."

American and European intelligence officials said they had reports of recent meetings between Russian organized crime figures and representatives of the Cali cocaine cartel on the islands of Aruba, St. Vincent and Antigua.

The officials said the meetings appeared to be aimed at laying a foundation for long-term deals to supply weapons to the Colombians in exchange for cocaine to supply the rapidly growing market in Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Bloc nations.

In the last three months, the officials said, several Russian vessels have entered the northern Colombian port of Turbo and are believed to have unloaded shipments of AK-47 assault rifles and

rocket-propelled grenades in exchange for drugs. It is perhaps a measure of the general level of violence in Colombia that authorities do not know whether the weapons went to Marxist guerrillas, rightist paramilitary organizations or the Cali drug cartel.

Jim Moody, who investigated Russian organized crime for the FBI from 1971 until retiring as deputy assistant director of the criminal division last year, said that what is striking about the Russian organizations is that they, unlike other crime groups, appear to be willing to make deals with anyone.

"When they overlap with other criminal groups, they tend to set up cooperative efforts," Mr. Moody said. "They learn from the other groups, and they work together. No one else does that."

Mr. Moody said that more than 30 Russian criminal organizations were now operating in the United States, including several that simply transplanted themselves from Russia to Miami.

INTERNATIONAL

Comoran Throwback to Colonialism

Separatists on Island Giddily Grid for Further Violence

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

MUTSAMUDU, Comoros — The French flag can be seen these days all over the tiny island of Nzwani, flying high above this almost deserted port, fluttering over the market where citizens have so little cash that most exchanges are in barter.

Not long ago, the green and white crescent moon and stars of the Comoros hung on these flagpoles. But the people of this Indian Ocean island became something of a global oddity this year. They announced that they had had enough of independence and wished to be a French colony again.

It is not hard to see why. Less than 40 kilometers (25 miles) away is Mayotte, the only island in the Comoran archipelago that voted in 1976 to stay French. The people of Mayotte enjoy free education, health benefits and a minimum wage.

Nzwani regularly braves sharks and stormy seas to sneak over there. In Nzwani, which with Njazidja and Mwali is part of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros, unemployment hovers around 90 percent. The rutted streets are clogged with rusting car carcasses. When the rains come, overwhelming the water distribution system, so does typhoid fever.

Njazidja, the capital island, is slightly better off. Nzwani and Mwali, which also wants to secede, resent that.

Nzwani say that over the years the government has directed little development money here and that they have been unfairly taxed in subtle ways. For instance, they must go to Njazidja to get official documents, an expensive trip across the 80-kilometer strait.

The French have not agreed to take

them back, though. Njazidja is determined to keep them in the fold.

The Nzwani separatists repelled a government invasion early this month, beating back a force of 300 poorly organized, hungry soldiers equipped with machine guns and rocket launchers.

The attack was so badly planned that citizens all over the islands are snickering at the incompetence of President Mohammed Taki's government. By the time the fight was over, dozens of the soldiers had deserted. Many of them were of Nzwani parentage and had had no idea they were being sent to do anything more than take down barricades.

The separatists captured 100 of the soldiers, most of whom remain locked in a dilapidated former museum, where they will speak to journalists in exchange for cigarettes.

Few Nzwani believe the fight is over. Paris is publicly taking an arms-length attitude, saying that for now it continues to recognize Mr. Taki's authority over the island. France says political dialogue, not force, is the solution. The Organization of African Unity and the Arab League are trying to mediate a settlement.

Separatist leaders say they will not compromise — they are finished with the republic. "We will talk, we will discuss, we will explain, we will explain again," said Mohammed Abdou Mbedi, a spokesman for the movement. "But we cannot go back to the way things were."

Many islanders say that even if their leaders tried to back down now, the people would not stand for it. They shrug off discomforts of the blackout caused by the government's refusal to deliver oil.

Along the maze-like streets of Nzwani's capital, Mutsamudu, founded in 1482, it is hard to find anyone who is not giddy with the victory and willing to fight again.

Even those whose homes were damaged in the assault applauded the separatists.

Assiat Said Ali Bacar, who is eight months pregnant and was showered with plaster when a rocket came through her kitchen ceiling, is convinced that Nzwani must fight on. "Things are so difficult here," she said. "We must fight. We need aid."

Political instability is not really new to the Comoros. The heavily Muslim islands are overpopulated, rely heavily on French aid — even under independence — and earn only a bit of foreign exchange from vanilla, ylang-ylang flowers used for perfume and a few tourists. In 22 years of independent existence, there have been 17 coups or attempts, often involving mercenaries.

There were riots in the capital, Moroni, last week because of canceled student exams. The students marched and burned tires and pelted soldiers with stones. The soldiers, unwilling to shoot, could do little but move back. The country ran out of tear gas months ago quelling demonstrations in Nzwani.

The invasion of Nzwani began in the early morning of Sept. 3 with two boatloads of soldiers disembarking near the airport, more than four miles from Mutsamudu. The soldiers were in civilian boats that had been commandeered in broad daylight in full view of the port of Moroni. They had not eaten for more than 24 hours, and some were seasick. They had not been told what their mission was.

In Mutsamudu, the separatists used the loudspeaker at the mosque to rally support. Those who did not want to fight were asked to leave any weapons they owned on their doorsteps for others. When the soldiers arrived, they met a hail of bullets.

"It became clear to us that this was not a movement but it was the will of the people," said Ibrahim Djia, one of the imprisoned officers. "We realized we would have had to kill everybody, which we did not want to do, so we just tried to retreat. But the boats were not there."

The defeat was so embarrassing that the government has failed to give an accounting of the fighting. It says that only two people died. Early on, the Comoros Red Crescent said that 56 people, 40 of them soldiers, had been killed.

The island's nervous defenders have no idea what to expect now. At the airport recently, dozens of young separatists stood tensely on guard. Their weapons were a hodgepodge — from pistols stuck into ragged waistbands to AK-47s confiscated from government soldiers.

"You have to understand," Mr. Mbedi said. "We are just trying to protect ourselves."



Mr. Jeyaretnam receiving a garland from a Singapore supporter Monday.

LIBEL:
Damages Reduced

Continued from Page 1

the courts were independent and free of political pressures.

Mr. Jeyaretnam and his lawyer, George Canman, charged that the case was entirely political and aimed at bankrupting the veteran opposition leader and thus disqualifying him from Parliament.

The defendant said he would fight the claims for damages brought by the other governing party leaders.

"It could have been worse," Mr. Jeyaretnam said. "So to that extent, of course, I am not that upset."

The case stemmed from an election campaign in which the governing party focused on a Workers' Party candidate, Tang Liang Hong, calling him an "anti-Christian Chinese chauvinist" who endangered racial harmony in Singapore.

The People's Action Party, which has governed Singapore since 1959, won 81 of Parliament's 83 seats in the election.

Mr. Goh and his colleagues of criminal conspiracy and lying. He left Singapore after he lost in the election, saying his life had been threatened, and has not returned.

Mr. Goh and his colleagues sued him successfully for libel this year. They were awarded 8.08 million dollars in damages, a Singapore record. Mr. Goh was awarded 600,000 dollars. A verdict is pending in Mr. Tang's appeal against the awards.

Italy Seeking to Sue a Hijacker

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy was embarrassed when a Palestinian convicted in the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking did not return from a brief furlough granted for good behavior.

Now Rome is taking it out on the terrorist himself, seeking permission Monday to sue him for harm to its image abroad.

Majed Youssef Molky's escape in February 1996 "created an international

stir," said Massimo Brachetti, a lawyer for the Italian government.

Mr. Molky was sentenced to 30 years in prison for shooting Leon Klinghoffer, a 69-year-old American tourist in a wheelchair, and dumping his body off the Achille Lauro.

The cruise ship had been hijacked by a hard-line faction of the PLO.

Mr. Molky was arrested after a month in Spain and was returned to Italy late last year. He went on trial last week.

COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

BEIRUT - LEBANON

Institutional Specialist to Manage Restructuring of the Water and Wastewater Sector in Lebanon
Invitation of Applications

The Government of Lebanon has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (IBRD) toward the cost of the Coastal Pollution Control & Water Supply Project. Part of the proceeds of the loan will be applied to financing the Institutional Specialist (IS), that will be appointed to manage a restructuring of the water and wastewater sector. The submission of applications would be open to individuals or organizations.

The Government of Lebanon has approved a policy and strategy framework for water and wastewater sector reform. The framework includes the establishment of five regional water and wastewater companies and the development of national entities for regulatory, investment planning and support functions.

To manage the process of sector reform, the Government has established a Steering Committee (SC) with a Technical Secretariat (TS) to act as its executive arm. The IS will manage the TS and report directly to the chairperson of the SC. Major functions of the IS would be to: identify and manage all activities under sector reform; prepare TORs and contract documents for the appointment of consultants; manage the consultant work; prepare work program and progress reports; organize work shops and disseminate information; and coordinate with Government authorities and financing agencies. The IS is scheduled to be appointed by December 1997 for a 3 year period.

The IS should have a relevant academic degree (Engineering or Business Management) and at least 10 years experience at managerial level in similar positions. The IS should be familiar with the water and wastewater sector and in commercialization of water utilities. The IS should be fluent in English and French and preferably have some working knowledge in Arabic.

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) invites applications, including C.V.s and references, for the IS position to be sent before October 30, 1997 to: The Council for Development & Reconstruction - Mr. Nabli El-Har, President - Tallet El-Serrail - Beirut Central District - Lebanon - Telephone: (961-1) 643980/12/3 - Fax: (961-1) 864494 - 647947

The CDR, (Mrs. Wafa Charradine), can also be consulted for providing any additional information.

U.S. Embassy in Kiev on Alert

The Associated Press

KIEV — The U.S. Embassy here has stepped up security measures after receiving a warning of a terrorist risk, the embassy said Monday.

"On Sept. 26, the U.S. Embassy was notified by Ukrainian authorities of a potential terrorist threat against U.S. government facilities in Ukraine," the embassy said in a brief statement.

"Over the weekend, the Ukrainian government took steps to deal with the situation, and the embassy has put into effect the appropriate security precautions," the statement said.

Embassy officials did not make public details of the possible threat or of the additional security precautions.

They made public the two-sentence announcement amid rumors that the Ukrainian Security Service had thwarted a terrorist plot against American and Israeli diplomats.

A spokesman for the service, the successor to the KGB in the former Soviet republic, said it had not thwarted an actual terrorist act against the U.S. or Israel recently.

"No act as such has been thwarted, because there was no such act," said the spokesman, Anatoli Sakho.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Don't Encourage America To Give Up on Bosnia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The performance of American soldiers in Bosnia should be a reason for national pride. U.S. leadership made possible an international force, including units from NATO countries and Russia, that has kept the peace there for nearly two years. Not one American life has been lost in combat.

Recently, after far too slow a start, progress has been made on the political objectives of the Dayton agreement. After a show of strength by the international force, Radovan Karadzic, the accused war criminal, is increasingly isolated and is losing support among Bosnian Serbs.

Yet at this moment a chorus of American voices is calling for abandonment of the U.S. leadership role in carrying out Dayton. The most important such call was a piece Sept. 21 in the Los Angeles Times written by Henry Kissinger. It was a remarkable combination of ignorance and gloom.

"For the Bosnians," Mr. Kissinger wrote, "the overwhelming reality is their historical memory, which has sustained their ineradicable hatreds... for centuries."

That is the Ancient Hatreds argument, always produced by those who want to write Bosnia and its people off as hopeless. It ignores the fact that by the 1990s, urban Bosnia had a cosmopolitan society with a large degree of intermarriage. What broke the country apart was the war of aggression started by Serbian politicians who aroused nationalist hatred to build their power.

"Once passions were unleashed by the civil war," Mr. Kissinger said, "each group committed unspeakable cruelties in the process of expelling the other groups from the regions that they controlled — the ethnic cleansing."

There is another familiar argument: They all do it. But "ethnic cleansing" was invented by Serbian paramilitaries and gangsters who went from village to village murdering and expelling Muslims and Croats. And it was Bosnian Serb soldiers who killed thousands of civilians in Srebrenica.

Writing people off as so gripped by history that nothing can help is a terrible idea. It is the function of diplomacy and politics to change history.

Think of France and Germany,

with their long history of conflict. Fortunately, statesmen worked to bind the two countries together in the Common Market and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, institutions that have made Western Europe prosperous and peaceful.

Mr. Kissinger understands the importance of NATO as well as anyone. Indeed, at one point in his Bosnia article he powerfully articulated what NATO's role should have been when Yugoslavia broke up and Serbs began using force:

"The NATO allies would have done well to stop the killing six years ago, in its incipient phase. They could have taken the position that they would not tolerate such outrages within reach of NATO forces and on the continent where the political concept of human dignity originated and is now institutionalized."

Exactly. Yet Mr. Kissinger calls for the United States — and that means NATO — to abandon the commitment it has made in Bosnia, which is to help bring that fractured country together.

What a message that would send at a time when NATO, under U.S. leadership, is expanding its membership, enlarging its promise of security and freedom. The message would be: Don't believe us.

Mr. Kissinger called for U.S. forces to do no more than maintain cease-fire lines, leaving "political evolution to the parties." But there can be no "political evolution" unless the international community keeps the criminal forces that started the Bosnian war from continuing to stoke the fires of hatred.

Others have taken a more drastic view than Mr. Kissinger, calling for the United States to cut and run when its current troop commitment ends next June. Then Bosnia could be partitioned, some say — as if that would be a neat, bloodless event. Or the job of implementing Dayton could be left to European members of NATO — when we know they will not act without American leadership.

Exactly what form the American and international presence should take after June will have to be decided closer to that time. But it would be folly to abandon an effort that means so much to the peace of Europe just as it is taking hold.

The New York Times

STILL GOING...



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Moore's Law Explained

Regarding "Intel Trashes an Axiom of the Computer Age" (Sept. 18) and "IBM Wends New Power Onto Its Semiconductors" (Sept. 23):

It is not entirely correct to say that Moore's law, which holds that the performance of semiconductor chips doubles every 18 months, "must be rewritten." In truth, the growth rate of performance in a technology is due to a balance between innovation and the ability of that technology to attract development capital. A particular "breakthrough" will only lead to a change in growth rate if it dramatically increases the capital available for development, or the efficiency of that capital.

Moore's law is a manifestation of an empirical phenomenon known as the S curve. Technological innovation is an accumulation of smaller innovations, each of which is, in turn, an accumulation of even smaller innovations. Mathematically, the distribution of these accumulations resembles an "S." At some point the potential of the innovation approaches saturation, the S changes direction, and the growth in performance gradually diminishes.

For years scientists have speculated that the saturation point for

integrated circuits would be reached when semiconductor feature sizes approached quantum mechanical limits.

What Intel Corp. has done is to show that the exponential phase of the S can be maintained by layering the circuits. This will not actually change the exponent of the growth rate, but will simply conserve the phase of exponential growth. IBM's development would seem to be a minor contribution in the same sense.

In any case, Moore's law is a statistical observation. We will need several years to know if these latest advances have attracted additional development capital or rendered the existing capital more efficient. It is too soon to pretend that Moore's law no longer applies.

JAMES CROWLEY,
Grenoble, France.

The writer is a professor of computer science.

Solutions for Peace?

As one of the first Jewish settlers to enter the housing project in Ras al Amud in Jerusalem last week, I am outraged at the world's condemnation of the settlement and tacit approval of threats of Palestinian violence. Why is there outrage when three families move

into a legally purchased home in Jerusalem?

The true test of peace in the Middle East is in enabling Jews and Arabs to live together, not separated by fences and walls.

Those of us in Ras al Amud understand the meaning of peaceful coexistence and seek to test it. For if we as Jews cannot live alongside the Arabs, then what good are the Oslo accords and continued peace negotiations?

RONN D. TOROSSIAN,
Tel Aviv.

The writer is spokesman for Yerushalayim Shelanu (Our Jerusalem).

Recent editorials and letters to the editor constantly refer to the establishment of a Palestinian state as the solution for peace in the Middle East. One writer (Letters, Sept. 26) even went so far as to suggest that Israel should pay for a social security system for Palestinians.

But what about all the Palestinians' wealthy Arab neighbors? Isn't it about time they ceased spending so much on weapons and spread some of their wealth to provide the sort of social and economic structure that a Palestinian state would require?

CLIVE NATHAN,
Lindau, Germany.

A Round of Applause For Happy Landings

By Dan Levine

NEW YORK — Landing in São Paulo recently, I was stunned by the intensity of the applause that rumbled through the plane's cabin upon touching down at Guarulhos International Airport.

It's a curious thing, that seemingly spontaneous ovation

MEANWHILE

that often accompanies an aircraft's safe return to terra firma. I call it the Landing Clap, a common yet enigmatic phenomenon of modern air travel.

The Landing Clap doesn't follow every touchdown. In fact, with extremely few exceptions, it is rarely heard on domestic routes at all. The precious few times I have witnessed the Landing Clap on internal flights, it was at the end of a journey plagued by seriously heavy turbulence or obvious mechanical difficulties.

This leads me to conclude that, first and foremost, the Landing Clap is a joyful sigh of relief, a cathartic public celebration at the conclusion of a particularly disquieting flight.

Above and beyond the fear factor, however, the Landing Clap is a peculiar expression of love for one's home and country. I have noticed that the salvo is always heartiest on national airlines and, with few exceptions, the applauders are always returning to their native soil. Spaniards on Iberia Air Lines who sit on their hands when the plane lands at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport will clap heartily when arriving at Madrid's Barajas.

Scattered applause always means that a majority of a plane's passengers are on an outbound flight.

Hundreds of hours of subjective study have also proved that the length of any given flight is directly proportional to the heartiness of the applause. For example, the Landing Clap at the termination of a journey from London to Hong Kong (13 hours) is distinctly heartier than, say, on a flight from New York to Prague (8 hours).

Furthermore, the relative enthusiasm of any given Landing Clap is commensurate with the "cultural passion" of the claps-

pers. Extroverts like the Spanish — or in my recent case, the Brazilians — clap with far more zeal than the relatively restrained English or Argentines.

But no culture is immune from participating in this curious ritual. I have heard ovations from them all. Even the famously unemotional Japanese engage in the Landing Clap.

The heartiest clap? That distinction goes to El Al passengers from New York touching down at Israel's Ben Gurion International Airport. Because the plane is often filled with Brooklynites, this is one of the rare occasions where the majority

No culture is immune from participating in that spontaneous ovation that often accompanies a safe touchdown.

of passengers applaud at the end of an outbound flight.

As for myself, I must admit to having literally kissed the ground when returning from particularly wretched places, but I have never participated in the Landing Clap. To me the display suggests a lack of sophistication that only serves to identify the infrequent flyers on board.

More importantly, the Landing Clap has a displeasing nationalistic sound, as unpleasant as Olympic medal counts and just a notch above soccer hooliganism.

Passionate applause is de rigueur when planeloads of Russians, Germans, Italians and others from flag-waving cultures return safely to their motherland.

Never mind that, statistically, it's far more risky to drive a car — and landing actually signifies that the most dangerous part of the journey is about to begin.

The writer, a free-lance author who has written guidebooks for Frommers, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

THE DANCING GIRL OF IZU: And Other Stories

By Yasunari Kawabata. Translated from Japanese by J. Martin Holman. 160 pages. \$22. Counterpoint.

Reviewed by Thomas J. Rimer

AS death approaches, memory erodes," writes Kawabata in one of the graceful and often unsettling stories contained in this new collection. These few words reveal the themes that pervade these diverse tales, but can only begin to suggest their range and subtlety.

Kawabata (1899-1972), the first Japanese writer to receive the Nobel Prize, in 1968, has long been known in the United States and Europe for such novels as "The Sound of the Mountain," "Snow Country" and others that often hark back to the traditions of classical Japanese literature. He employs devices from those long poetic traditions in order to create in modern prose his remarkable effects: juxtapositions of image upon image to open up the depths of feeling lurking behind placid surface reality. These stories, most of them composed when he was a young writer, serve as a reminder that he was then fascinated by the work of the European imagists and symbolists, who often used similar techniques to move from fact to suggestion.

Many of the 20-odd stories that make up this collection are only a few pages in length. A number of them are just famous in Japan, but only one, "The Dancing Girl of Izu," has received wide circulation in translation. "The Dancing Girl," like many other stories included here, contain strong autobiographical elements, but these are used not for their own sake, as possible self-revelations, but as a means to suggest the difficulties of penetrating toward any kind of ultimate truth.

This conviction, so important to an understanding of Kawabata's basic artistic stance, is most clearly revealed in the second story, "Diary of My Sixteenth Year." The story contains three layers: the narrative, an afterword appended in 1925, and a second afterword attached still later. The material presented in the tale itself, Kawabata tells his readers in the first afterword, is taken from his teenage diary and concerns his attempts to care for his dying grandfather, by then his only close relative. The old man grows weaker as the story progresses. Kawabata tells us in the second afterword that he was to die some eight days later.

It is easy to see why he was regarded as such a precocious writer, for his description of the old man, from his incoherent mumblings to his seemingly constant need to urinate, is gripping to read, particularly when experienced through the consciousness of the young boy, who is forced to help the situation along as best he can. According to the first afterword, in his published version Kawabata added only an occasional parenthesis to the original text, in order to identify persons and places and, occasionally, to augment his memories of his own responses. In the second af-

terword, however, he acknowledges that "since I wrote that first afterword as fiction, there are some parts that differ from the truth." He proceeds to make further corrections and suggestions, then makes the following statement, which goes to the core of his ambitions in this short but remarkable work:

"I cannot simply imagine that something has 'vanished' or 'been lost' in the past just because I do not recall it. This work was not meant to resolve the puzzle of forgetfulness and memory. Neither was it intended to answer the questions of time and life. But it is certain that it offers a clue, some piece of evidence."

In resolutely seeking for such clues, Kawabata removes "Diary" from that genre of nihilistic literary game so much

practiced in the West in the postwar years. For Kawabata, the fact that we cannot know is perhaps more an occasion for chagrin, for humility.

The book's second section contains a number of brief stories that reveal Kawabata's ability to put a moment of poetic vision into a page or two of striking prose.

Given the difficulties of Kawabata's subtle and difficult language, the translator, J. Martin Holman, has generally struck an excellent balance between accuracy and the need to create a certain level of evocative possibility.

Thomas J. Rimer, a translator and a teacher of Japanese literature at the University of Pittsburgh, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE 1997 U.S. Invitational title sponsored by Interplay Productions, and a \$10,000 prize are now in the possession of Joel Benjamin, a Manhattan grandmaster. He won the final match by 3½-2½ against Larry Christiansen of Seattle on September 12 in Chandler, Arizona.

In the Slav Defense, the seemingly timid but subtle e3 lets Black develop his problem queen bishop immediately with 4...Bf5, the hope being that after 5 cd cd 6 Qb3, White can take advantage of the bishop's absence from the queenside to launch attacks in that sector.

It is not clear why Christiansen preferred 6...Qc8!, which soon loses a tempo, to 6...Qc7, which has been the only move used for years. Perhaps he had forgotten this line of play, which has not appeared much in recent tournament practice.

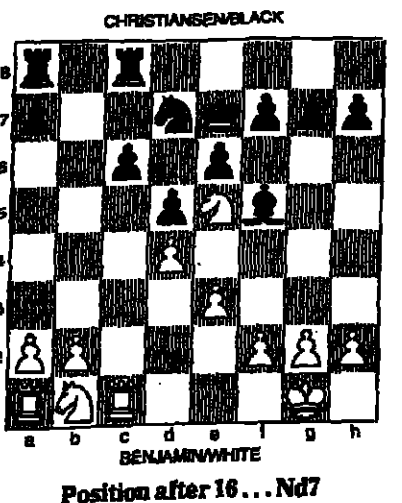
The transaction with 11 Qa3 Bb4 12 Qb4 exchanged off the better of Black's bishops for the lesser of White's, and by blocking of 12...O-O, pressed Black to play 12...Qc7, when 13 Bc6 bc 14 Qc7 Ke7 burdened him with a backward c6

pawn on a half-open file.

After 15 Ne5 Rbc8 16 Rfcl, the only move to save that pawn would have been 16...Ng4, when 17 Nc6? loses a piece to 17...Kd6. Instead, Benjamin would have played for clear positional superiority with 17 Ng4 Bg4 18 Nd2 and 19 Nb3 to follow. Christiansen, however, erred with 16...Nd7?, missing the tactical point that after 16...Nd7 17 Nc6! Kd6, Benjamin's resource, 18 Na3!, would prevent 18...Rc6 in view of 19 Nb5 Ke7 20 Rc6.

Benjamin had a winning pawn-ahead endgame, and in the sequel he did not let up. Moreover, Christiansen had no counterplay and no weaknesses in the enemy formation to play against. Perhaps he was desperate in playing 21...a5, not simply blundering a pawn by overlooking that 22 Na5 Rb2? 23 N5c4! dc 24 Nc4 costs him more material.

Christiansen still did not surrender, even after Benjamin trapped his rook with 36 Nc7. After 36...Nc4 37 Na6 Nd2, Christiansen hoped he could produce a miracle by getting his bishop to e4, driving out the c5 knight and starting a perpetual check with...Nf3. But it all came to a quick end when 38 Ne5 f6 39 Ng6 reduced the material beyond the point of any black counterattack, and Christiansen gave up.

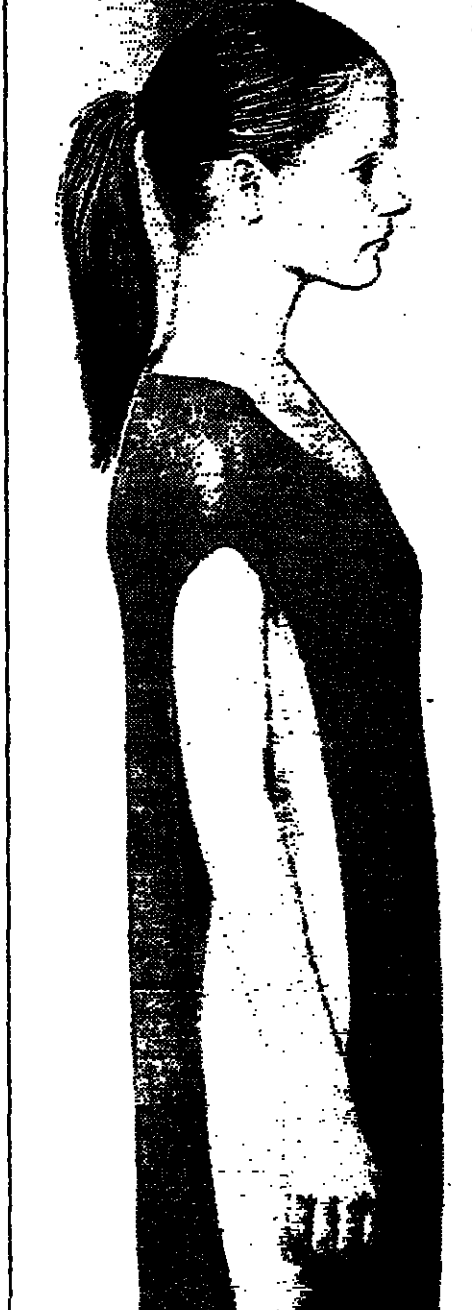
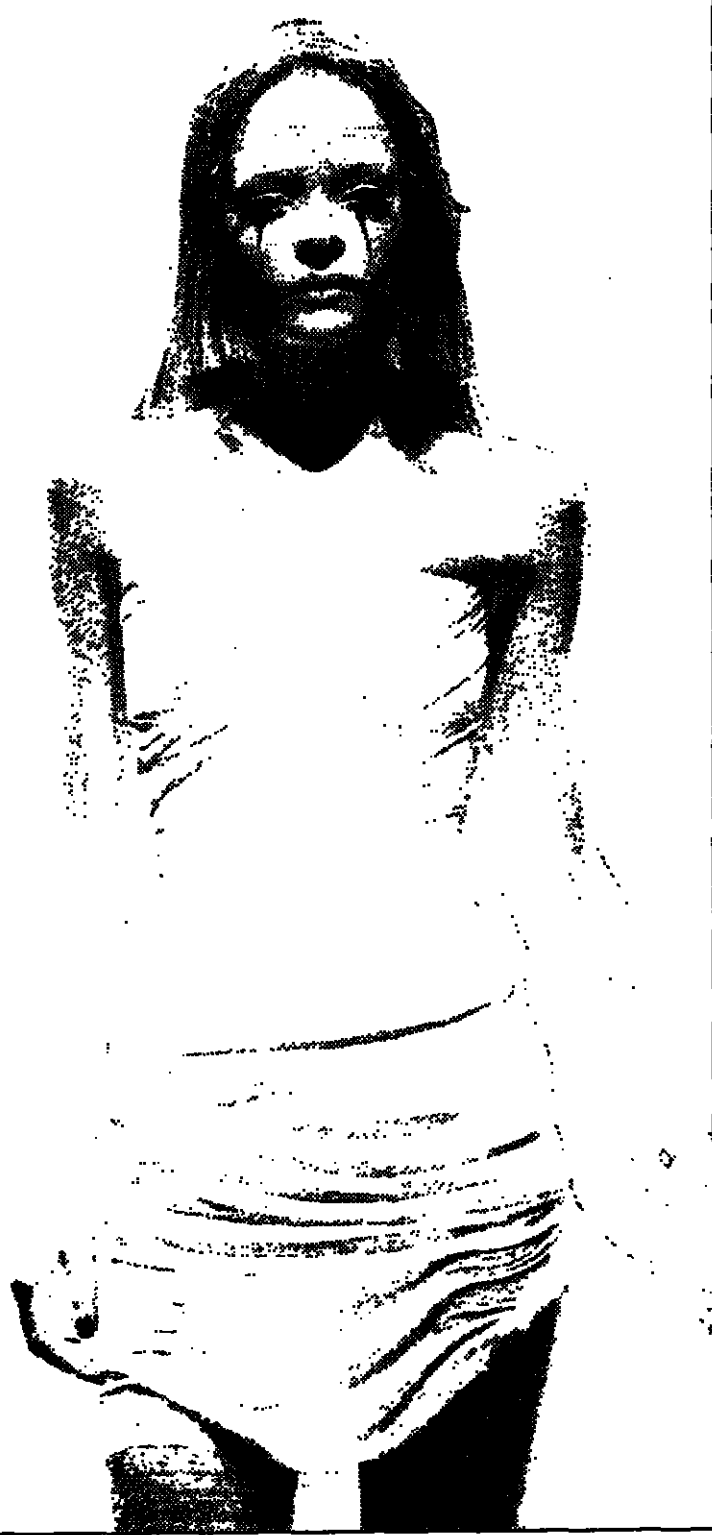
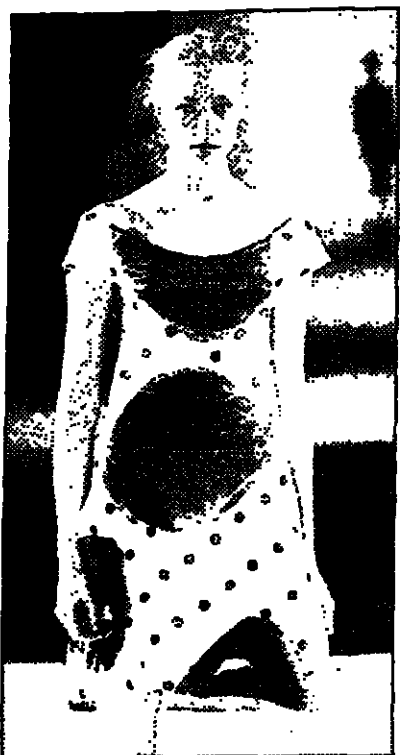


SLAV DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Benjamin	Christiansen	Benjamin	Christiansen
1 d4	d5	20 Nb3	Rcl
2 e4	c6	21 Rcl	a5
3 Nf3	Nf6	22 Na5	g5
4 e3	Bf5	23 Rc3	g4
5 cd	cd	24 Rb3	Ra8
6 Qb3	Qc8	25 Nb5	Ke7
7 Bc2	Nc6	26 Ra3	Rf6
8 Bb5	c5	27 Nc5	Rc8
9 f4	Bd6	28 Rc3	Ra8
10 Bb4	Qc7	29 a3	h5
11 Qa3	Bb4	30 b3	h4
12 Qb4	Qc7	31 a4	h3
13 Bc6	dc	32 Nd6	Bg6
14 Qc7	Ke7	33 g3	Ra8
15 Ne5	Rb2	34 a5	Nb6
16 Rcl	Nd7	35 Nc8	Kg5
17 Na3	Kd6	36 Nc7	Nc4
18 Nb5	a5	37 Ne5	Nd2
19 Na6	Ra8	38 Ne5	f6
		39 Ng6	Resigns

A little learning is a dangerous thing...

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Shock! Sensation! Brit/Fash Mirrors the World of Art



From left: Clements Ribeiro's striped knit and lace skirt (top), and Sonja Nuttall's artistic splotch dress; Alexander McQueen's draped dress under a rain shower, and two-tone-fabric jumpsuit; Hussein Chalayan's open-circle dress, and Matthew Williamson's dragonfly-embroidered top and suit.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With a rasp of cotton wadding, the dress was torn open — and out from the model's latex-encased body flew a cloud of bugs.

Shock! Horror! Make that "Sensation" — the name of the Brit/Art show currently packing them in at the Royal Academy, where Damien Hirst's bugs circle a decaying cow's head.

The bug dress was shown in a buzzy London fashion week, in which the cutting-edge designers mirror avant-garde art in their obsession with sex, death, leather, rubber, metal — and publicity. Alexander McQueen is on the cover of Time Out and Hirst graces "Dazed and Confused."

But the real sensation of London fashion week was not how shocking designers could be — but how fast and far the event has grown since the city was the lame duck of fashion capitals in the early 1990s.

The Brit/Fash energy was summed up by the forward thrust of McQueen. His show, which opened with lightning flashes and a thunderous sound track, was like a hip art installation. The runway was Plexiglas water tanks that clouded over as a rain shower fell on the models.

"I wanted to enjoy what I was doing, to have fun again," McQueen said backstage. But he did more than that: He proved that he has already created a signature style. It is based on scalpel-sharp cutting (like tailoring made in a marquetry of pinstripes and checks) and on cowl drapes. They swooped front and back on skinny dresses and jumpsuits, which often had a zipper circling the hips to suggest an imminent striptease.

There was plenty of that, too. For the other side of McQueen — the one that gets him his "bad boy" title — is the use of images associated with hard-core sex and S & M. Skirts rise rudely at the rear, leather straps banded bare breasts or Chinese-lantern ribbons open

a peep show on the body. Add to that metallic mouth braces or silver ribs caging the chest.

All this is discomfiting and distasteful — which is the general idea. Yet McQueen was always in control of his show, drawing back from excess to send out, under the rain shower, fresh white cotton dresses with delicate embroidery. Even the darker ideas have a silver lining, like leather prettily perforated or fringed. It was not a ground-breaking show, in that it purified and even commercialized McQueen's essential looks, but the fabulous presentation lived up to the hype.

If you want fashion as art, Hussein Chalayan's vision was powerful and personal — a compass-turn around a woman's body. That meant open circles at the sides of soft jersey dresses or swirls of decorative stitching. The show's finale seemed like a political statement: veiled women whose garments were chopped to give varying degrees of body exposure.

Such conceptual shows are difficult, not least because Chalayan's territory — fragile arms bound by the clothing to the body — has already been explored by avant-garde designers like Comme des Garçons. But there was a beauty, a sincerity and a modernity at the heart of the collection that made it seem worthwhile.

In general, London designers have spent too much time and energy on sheer and asymmetric clothes, reiterating what no one out there is wearing. The shows are often over-styled and way too long. And McQueen has had a baleful effect on new designers trying to be the "next big thing." Saint Martin's graduate Tristan Webber followed the leather and fishtail trail, and Andrew Groves (the of the bug dress) traced a sharp-shouldered silhouette, but couldn't quite cut it.

But Matthew Williamson had a real hit with a tightly edited collection. His pretty, unpretentious clothes in delicious colors, with subtle dragonfly or peacock-feather embroidery, made a very fine impression.

Ah, editing! It is the one thing they don't seem to teach in fashion school. Clements Ribeiro makes graphic knits and has a succulent sense of color. There were excellent pieces, nicely proportioned, and with intriguing contrasts of texture — but overelaborated with artistic tattoos and the familiar sheer tops.

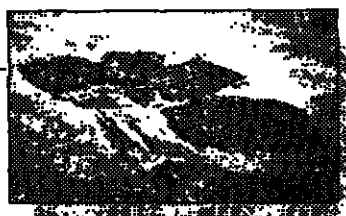
Other knitwear specialists found it hard to stick to plain and pure. Laine Keogh's seaweed beds of knitting are works of art, but she sank her show of delicate mermaid dresses in aquatic colors by showing it in the half-dark. John Rocha had got on the worldwide web, with spidery knits that seemed, as he showed them, too gossamer-fine for the real world.

What is modernist decoration — the fashion story emerging from the London shows, which close Tuesday? Sonja Nuttall did a good job of adding texture and pattern by a judicious choice of fabrics or with splotch prints. Flower-pot and orchid prints on simple wrapped clothes gave a freshness to Mark Whitaker's well-focused presentation. At Workers for Freedom, star-flower decoration ran riot, although the appliques and cutouts were deftly done.

Jean Muir's pretty collection Monday introduced fresh colors like coral and peach, with decoration as just a subtle square of sequins or a chrysanthemum flower in damask. The late designer would be gratified to see how the team has given her classic silk jersey a contemporary spin.

SOME shows were just fun, catching London's upbeat spirit. Owen Gaster showed his inventive, if tricky, cutting, among billiard tables in a pool hall. The shoe designer Patrick Cox staged a show like a 1960's photo shoot. For Katharine Hammett, the "show" was a sex-charged video of her clothes shot in the desert. Screened in an (empty) medieval prison, it turned the show into a "happening" — another example of modern fashion imitating the world of modern art.

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ACROSS

- 1 Follower of Mary
- 5 Return to base before proceeding
- 10 Hot springs
- 13 Resort town near Santa Barbara
- 14 "You ... Beautiful" (1975 Joe Cocker hit)
- 15 Hard to comprehend
- 16 Sneaky thief
- 18 Flying-related
- 19 Mined metal
- 20 Real howler
- 21 In straws
- 23 Dagger handle
- 24 Close
- 25 In (intrinsically)
- 26 Comedy brothers of 60's-70's TV
- 28 Satirist Mort
- 30 Set in "Die Fledermaus"
- 31 Prez's stand-in
- 32 Skater's maneuver
- 33 "Carlo"
- 37 Spanish general Duke of
- 38 A very good pair
- 39 Egyptian cross
- 40 Cherished
- 41 Bargain with the prosecutor
- 43 Lumpy
- 45 Signals at Sotheby's
- 46 Item on a cowboy boot
- 47 Slightly bounce
- 50 "Pardon me"
- 51 Draft org.
- 54 Double-reed instrument
- 55 Theme of this puzzle
- 58 Ship's spine
- 59 Chrisle of tennis
- 60 Jai
- 61 U.F.O. crew
- 62 Old yet new again
- 63 Toasty
- 64 Caught sight of
- 65 Lime's land
- 66 Each
- 68 Like Skywalker's father
- 69 Russia's mountains
- 72 Not at home
- 73 Member of a notorious biker gang
- 74 Will of 55-Across
- 75 Writer Asimov
- 76 Tourist mecca near Mexico City
- 77 Blind followers
- 78 The daddy of decaf
- 79 Went congering
- 80 Pack again, as groceries
- 81 Fifth wheel
- 83 Aussie buddy
- 84 It's usually served with lobster
- 85 Import duty
- 86 Shop-talk
- 87 Moolah
- 88 It's a free country
- 89 Window onto the ocean
- 90 "Yeah, sure!"
- 91 Proceeds
- 92 Work without (be daring)
- 93 Hacienda room
- 94 Wound reminder
- 95 Dairy-case choice
- 96 Adam's mate
- 97 Jurisprudence

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 29
SLAP LAMA NACHO
AERO IDYL AGAIN
RAMP SACK ZESTA
GREATPYRAMIDS
ENTRY OLD ADA
TRAFFICCONES
SHH NET ADDIS
HAYRIDE FABERGE
AERIDE ALP ANG
EBO AIR LINDERS
FOURCYLINDERS
ICONS KLAN DEES
CRIME LIST ASTI
MOLES ECHO WETE

DOWN

- 1 Nuts or crackers
- 2 Slightly open
- 3 Aussie buddy
- 4 It's usually served with lobster
- 5 Import duty
- 6 Shop-talk
- 7 Moolah
- 8 It's a free country
- 9 Window onto the ocean
- 10 Caught sight of
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- 27 Blind followers
- 28 The daddy of decaf
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The ne
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EML



of Art

SPONSORED SECTION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

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SPONSORED SECTION

WORLD WATER

How can the world ensure adequate and safe water supplies for drinking and sanitation, agriculture and industry? Solutions include the following: conserving supplies, building reservoirs and small dams to catch runoff, recharging aquifers, protecting watersheds and recycling waste water in industry and agriculture. These measures must be applied with caution, however. Countries seeking to increase water supplies often run the risk of upsetting the balance of local ecosystems.



THE WORLD'S FRESHWATER SUPPLIES: THE CRUNCH IS HERE

The earth's population faces a serious shortage of safe water for drinking, sanitation and irrigation.

The world currently consumes about 5 trillion cubic meters of freshwater a year. During the 20th century, this figure has risen at an average rate of 3.6 percent, or more than twice as fast as the world's population.

The original source of virtually all this freshwater is rain runoff. The portion of that actually available for human use amounts to an unchanging 14,000 trillion cubic meters a year.

In 2025, should present rates be maintained, strongly rising demand will, for the first time, equal this unchanging supply. After that date, the world's 8 billion people will be consuming more water than nature supplies, with all the attendant impact on freshwater-storage areas — lakes, rivers and groundwater tables.

Neither wisely nor well

The supply of and demand for water is not evenly distributed around the globe. Furthermore, what is actually available to local residents and corporations is not being used either wisely or well. Humankind wastes much of its shrinking supply of freshwater and pollutes an ever greater portion of the rest. As a result, 2025 has already long been upon us in many parts of the world — with catastrophic effects on

human health, economic growth, political stability and the world's environment.

According to the United Nations' Comprehensive Assessment of the Freshwater Resources of the World, one-fifth of the world's population does not have access to safe drinking water, and fully half lacks water for proper sanitation. As a result, some 50 percent of the population of developing countries is afflicted with an illness arising from or associated with these lacks. These illnesses kill some 5 million people a year.

Many of these people live in the teeming cities of East and Southeast Asia and in Latin America. With 300 municipalities in China alone now reporting serious shortages, the growing lack of water threatens to deprive these cities' thriving business communities — the engines of their continents' strong economic growth.

To meet this need, several cities in the developing world (including, notably, Beijing) are resorting to building long-distance pipelines. Long in wide use in the world's agriculture sectors, the pipelines help explain why 60 percent of the sector's water never reaches its destination: the pipelines are prone to evaporation and "trickle off."

Because much of the world's soil is not suited to long-term

irrigation, the water that arrives in the fields contributes to the destruction of the soil's arability. The result is "salinization," which afflicts one-fifth of the world's 250 million hectares of irrigated land; this figure is increasing at a rate of 1.5 million hectares of land a year.

Politics and ecology

In addition to the ecological problems it causes, this trend toward building long-distance water-supply systems gives rise to another kind of peril. The sharing of water among regions and states sooner or later produces conflicts. This sharing has most often taken place in the world's inter-regional and transnational river basins. According to the United Nations, some 3,000 of these basins are the scenes of current conflicts. Once the various "water mining" practices currently being used start to fail and the level of need rises to desperate levels, these conflicts could escalate from acrimonious squabbling — their current status — into pitched battles.

"Water mining" refers to all practices of water extraction that are unsustainable in the long run. "Short-stopping" river

Continued on page 15

WANTED: POLITICAL WILL AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

President Suleyman Demirel of Turkey presents the keynote address today at "World Water: Financing for the Future," a conference in Istanbul. In the following interview, he makes a passionate plea to all governments to make the provision of safe drinking water a priority and asks for greater encouragement from international financial institutions.

About 90 percent of the world's population is said to be without potable drinking water, and millions die each year because of "bad" water. Can more be done to focus attention on this problem and, if so, how? Where should the financing come from — the state or the private sector?

In today's world, access to safe water occupies a very important place in human development. The most recent figures published by the

have an emergency that requires special attention.

I believe it is all a matter of priority. Access to safe water should be a number one priority for governments. If not, millions will continue to die, and tens of millions will need treatment for unsafe water-related sickness. All this means considerable social cost. Moreover, preserving sustainable water resources is one of the world's main problems. It is our duty to do this for future generations.

Taking action requires political will on the part of governments as well as further encouragement from international financial institutions. This drastic problem is a matter of policy, not charity. The private sector will only take an interest and mobilize financial resources if governments stand firm.

The GAP project is one of the most ambitious in the



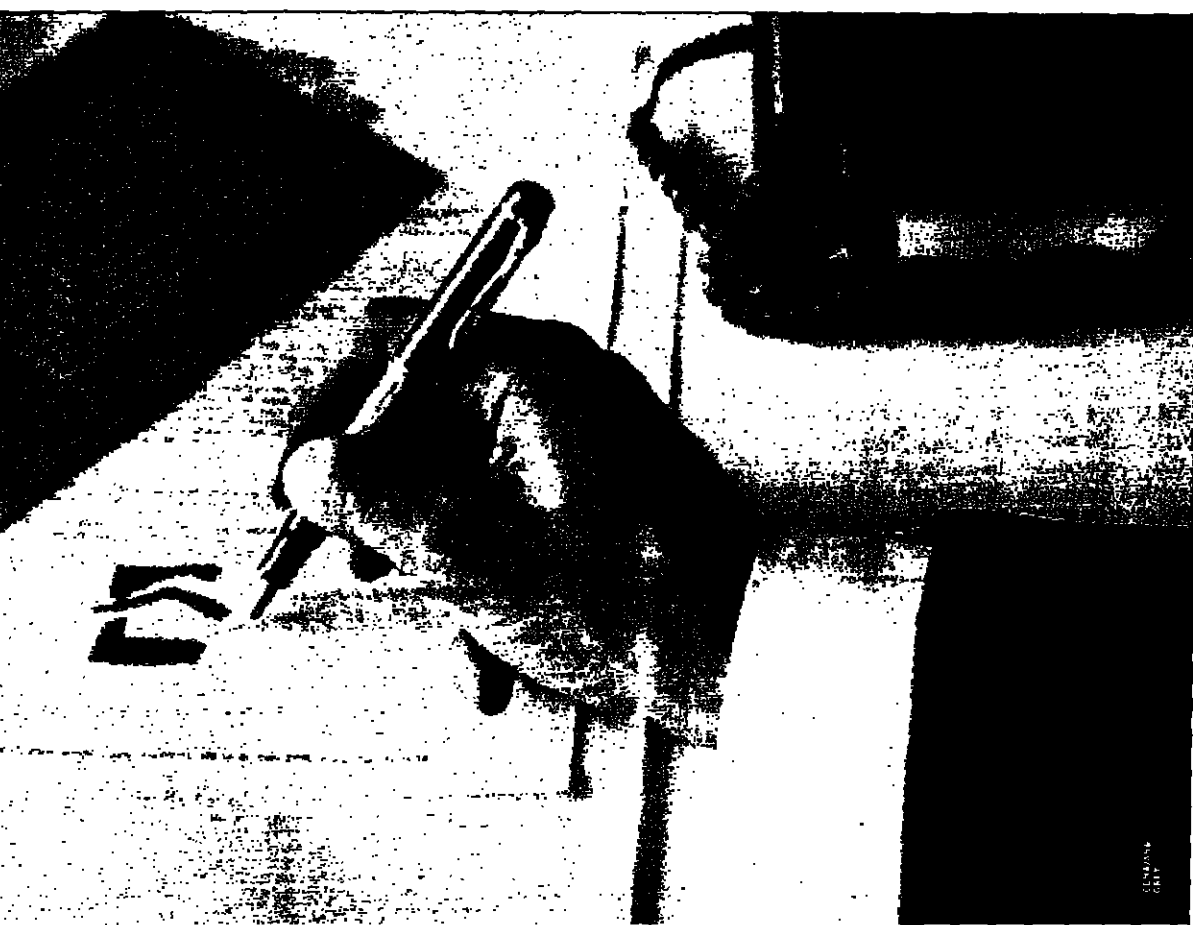
Turkey's President Suleyman Demirel: Taking action requires political will on the part of governments as well as further encouragement from international financial institutions. This drastic problem is a matter of policy, not charity.

United Nations Environment Program draw attention to a very tragic fact: Each day 25,000 people die due to poor water quality, and 1.7 billion people — more than one-third of the world's population — are without a safe water supply. This means we

world. Can others learn from Turkey's experience?

Certainly. Again, it was a matter of priority and was considered a vital investment in Turkey's future. We decided to go ahead, and we

Continued on page 14



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And we manage a substantial UK capital investment programme of over US \$800m a year.

Recently, we have won major international contracts worldwide worth over US \$3.7 billion. Through these new contracts, we will provide services to 12 million additional customers.

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A world leader

Operating in partnership with Turkish organisations, at Izmit in Turkey, we are now working on the country's first private water Build Operate Transfer scheme. No water project is out of our reach: this is currently the world's biggest privately financed water supply project. 1.2 million people will benefit from a new water system. For the first 15 years, it will be operated by us before reverting to the local authority.

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WORLD WATER

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE EFFORT TO SAVE THE ARAL SEA

The disaster has been compared to Chernobyl.

According to the old adage, "oil and water don't mix." But in the case of the Aral Sea in Central Asia, scene of the world's worst ecological disaster, Central Asian governments are hoping that private oil companies will become more involved as an international rescue operation gets under way.

The drying up of the Aral Sea is a disaster "comparable with that of Chernobyl," says the Russian scientist V. Perevedentsev.

The shrinking sea and pollution now affect a surrounding population of more than 20 million people, who face an almost total lack of safe drinking water.

The shrinking sea

The Aral Sea, once the fourth-largest lake on earth, has shrunk by more than 70 percent since 1960.

The sea is now only about 14,000 square miles (36,260 square kilometers) and has split into two smaller lakes, leaving fishing boats, small towns and villages high and dry some 20 miles (32 kilometers) or more from the original water's edge.

Thousands of tons of salt from the 12,741 miles of exposed sea bed are blown by the wind hundreds of miles away, according to a recent report financed by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program.

Combined with saturation levels of fertilizers, pesticides, phenyls, mineral salts and petroleum residues, this has left an almost lethal "cocktail" in surrounding land areas.

Drinking water supplies, such as they are, have been contaminated. S. Karimov,

Uzbekistan's minister of health, says that "the majority of children are weak and vulnerable to infections, and many suffer anemia and rickets during the first year of life."

Tuberculosis, viral hepatitis and throat cancer are common. In Kazakhstan's Kyzyl-Orda region, 80 percent of the 660,000 population are said to be ill.

Diverting the flow

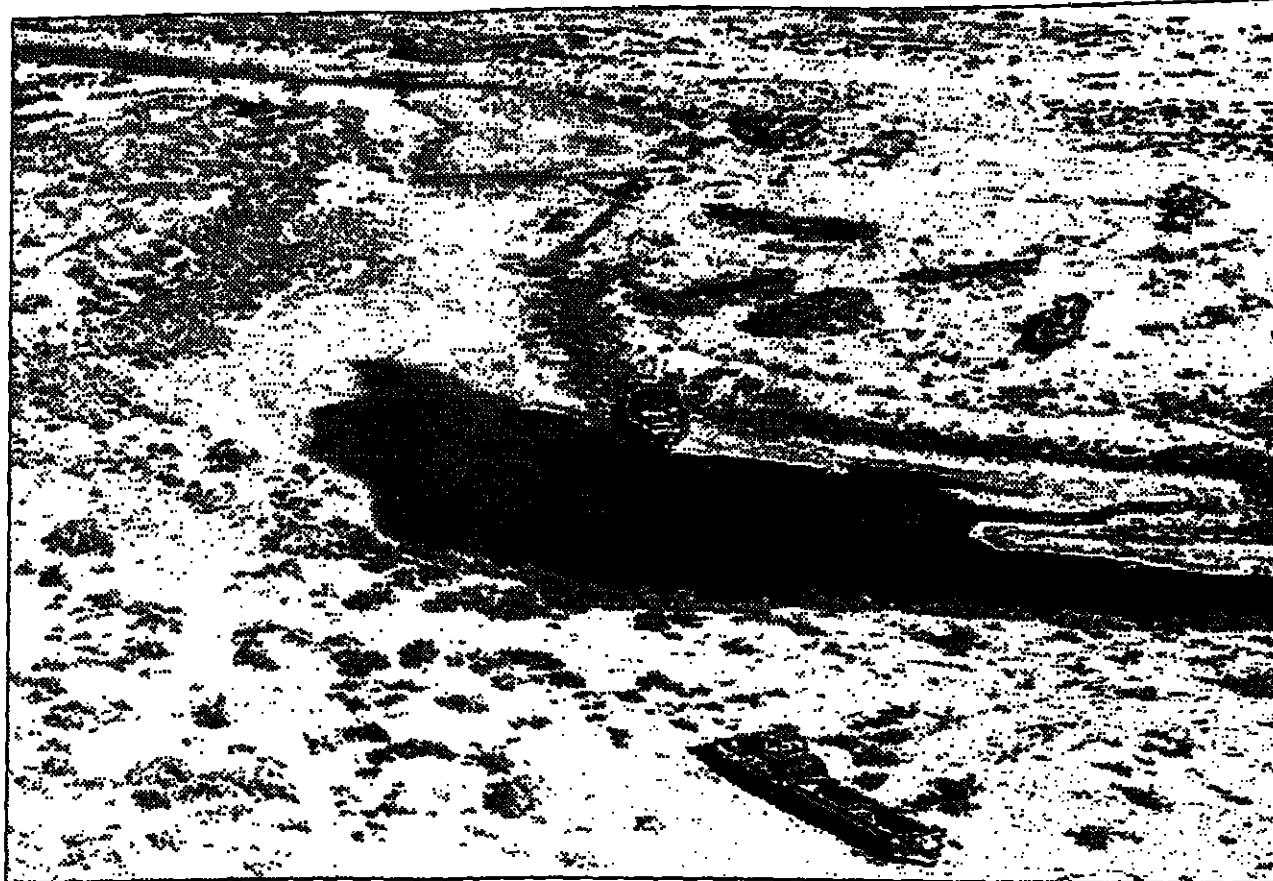
The Aral Sea is drying up primarily because the inflow from two rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, was diverted by the building of the 800-mile Kara Kum irrigation canal. Consequently, the annual flow of water into the Aral Sea dropped from 55 cubic kilometers to 4 cubic kilometers.

Scientists fear that the effects of the disappearance of the Aral Sea on the Central Asian climate could lead to serious global climatic changes.

Kazakhstan's president, N. Nazarbaev, who heads the Aral Sea Rescue Fund, says that Central Asia's water problem could have "destructive global consequences.... Even now, this disaster has subjected the people of the wide Central Asian region to incalculable suffering."

Getting attention

The leaders of the five main countries forming the Interstate Council on the Aral Sea Basin — Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan — are now giving maximum priority to focusing world attention on their environmental and water problems. Johannes Lynn, vice pres-



The shrinking Aral sea and pollution threaten more than 20 million people, who face an almost total lack of safe drinking water.

ident of the World Bank, has said: "With clear objectives and priorities and sound management of available sources, you can count on future support of the World Bank and other international financial institutions."

The World Bank has already pledged support of \$380 million before the end of the century.

The Aral Sea Rescue Fund has raised more than \$41 million from donor countries and international organizations.

Last year, the World Bank approved a \$5 million facility to Uzbekistan to help finance a pilot water-supply project in Karakalpakstan, part of the disaster zone.

Japan's International Co-operation Agency (JICA) is studying an estimated \$600 million water management and land recovery program covering nearly 350 square miles alongside the Aral Sea.

The Kuwait Fund for Arab

Economic Development has also given more than \$2 million to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan for potable water and sanitation systems in the Aral Sea basin. It has also reportedly pledged further financial support.

Tapping the oil companies

The Asian states are also looking to the oil companies for help.

Serikbek Dauliev, Kazakhstan's deputy minister for mineral and energy resources, says there are hopes that oil can be found in the Aral Sea basin.

An oil exploration consortium is being established to carry out geophysical tests beginning next year. Contracts have been signed with the United States and with a Japanese company.

It is hoped that companies like Hurricane Hydrocarbons Ltd. of Alberta, Canada can be persuaded to use offset deals in their negotiations to

find water and land rehabilitation schemes as well as to exploit possible oil resources.

Hurricane has bought out the local state-controlled oil company, Yuzhneftegaz, for \$120 million.

Special economic zone

Kyzyl-Orda, which lies on the Syr Darya river, has been declared Kazakhstan's first special economic zone, with a package of incentives for foreign investors.

Hurricane is one of the first foreign companies to establish itself there and has promised to spend some \$280 million over the next six years on oil infrastructure and social projects.

It has been quietly drilling for oil in the Kumkol oil fields in the South Turgai Basin of central Kazakhstan. One field alone produced 48,000 barrels of oil a day in August.

In addition to taking over an oil company with more

than 5,000 employees, Hurricane now runs a farm, trading house, 11 gas stations — and a soccer team.

Although the Aral Sea itself is not directly within the scope of Hurricane's operations, John Komarnicki, president and chief executive officer of the company, says: "The area in which we operate is being affected by the erosion of the Aral Sea. Salt carried off the drying shore is having an effect on agriculture and local water quality."

"As we have been in operation at Kumkol for less than one year, we have focused on improving working and living conditions on our site," he continues. "We have implemented some significant changes, which have had a positive effect on the health and safety of our employees. We monitor the quality of drinking water on site and are investigating a filtration system for Kumkol."

Michael Frenchman

GROUNDBREAKING WATER PROJECTS

A look at Turkey's massive water projects.

Turkey's water projects are characterized by their massive size — the most dams, the longest tunnels, the largest irrigation schemes. But they are becoming important for their innovative approach to financing and management as for their dimensions.

The story of Turkish water projects must begin with the \$32 billion Southeast Anatolian (GAP) development program in the area around the southeastern city of Adana. The project began in the 1950s and will not be completed until 2005.

Transformation in sight

The GAP project will eventually irrigate 8.5 million hectares (20 million acres), equal to 19 percent of Turkey's cultivable area, and provide 22 percent of its hydroelectricity.

The project is designed to transform what is now one of the country's poorest areas into a thriving agricultural and industrial area.

GAP involves 495 separate projects. By the time it is completed, it will include 22 dams on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and their tributaries; more than 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of irrigation canals, feeders and distribution networks; and 19 power stations.

The heart of GAP

At the heart of the project is the \$2.5 billion Ataturk dam on the Tigris river, which was completed in 1990, and the two Sanliurfa tunnels, the longest of their kind in the world. Since the end of 1994, they have been carrying water to irrigate the formerly arid plains along Turkey's border with Syria.

Turkish President Suleyman Demirel says the GAP project "will be a success story when completed and is already referred to as the 'Eighth Wonder of the World.' We take great pride in GAP and have every reason to do so. GAP stands as a successful example of an integrated development project in an underdeveloped region." He adds that GAP will increase regional income levels five-fold and will create 3 million jobs.

Sticky issues

The GAP project is a source of enormous pride for Turkey, but it has drawn criticism both at home and abroad. Locally, there are worries about its impact on the environment and about issues of land ownership and distribution. Turkey's neighbors Syria and Iraq are concerned about their share of the river waters, although Turkey has consistently stated its intention to honor a 1987 agreement that guarantees a flow of 500 cubic meters of water per second in the Euphrates as it crosses the Syrian border.

These unresolved environmental and water-sharing issues have made international funders reluctant to support GAP, and Turkey has had to finance most of the work itself, prompting it to tackle the issues holding back private financing both for components of GAP and for other major projects.

So far, the country has had striking successes in launching two projects on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis, enabling it to attract international finance and technical and management expertise.

A venture headed by Germany's Philipp Holzmann with local partner Gama Endustri has put together a package for one of the projects in GAP, the 672-MW Birecik hydroelectric dam on the Euphrates river.

The package includes equity contributions from venture members together with export credits from Germany, France, Belgium and Austria, and a substantial syndicated loan from 44 banks. The dam will produce 2,500 kW of power annually and irrigate 70,000 hectares of land in the Gaziantep and Araban plains areas.

In private hands

On the other side of Turkey, the Izmit domestic and industrial water supply project is the largest privately financed water supply scheme in the world. It will bring water to 1.5 million consumers in the area of Izmit, a coastal town 100 kilometers southeast of Istanbul. The Izmit project will utilize water from the Kirazdere springs, which rise in the mountains southeast of the city. A 60-million-cubic-meter capacity dam will be used to provide 140 million cubic meters of water annually to the system, which will serve Izmit and its surrounding areas. The leading investor in the scheme is Thames Water, which is working with two local companies, Gama Endustri and Guris Insaat & Muhendislik, together with Japan's Mitsui and Sumitomo.

The Birecik and Izmit projects have done much to clear away the legal hurdles that have prevented Turkey, a pioneer of the BOT approach in the 1980s, from getting projects under way until now. Two key issues — the adequate guarantees for repayment of construction financing and the treatment of ventures as commercial contracts rather than concessions so that foreign partners can go to international arbitration in case of disputes — have now been resolved.

Progress on the projects is expected to open the way for a rush of new BOT projects in Turkey, which has an estimated 115 schemes in power and transport as well as water on the drawing board.

Pam Dougherty

POLITICAL WILL, PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Continued from page 13

proceeded with our own resources — finance, know-how, manpower and all. As we say in Turkish: "To start is halfway to a conclusion."

We have come a long way, and we have proved our point. To meet the expectations of people in the region, we will continue to deploy all our efforts to complete the project.

Turkey's involvement with GAP makes it one of the biggest players in the Middle East water game. Are politics and water inseparable, or is there now a chance for greater cooperation over water resources?

Politics and water are not inseparable. In fact, the two should be separated. It is normal that the interests of states should clash from time to time. But the bottom line is that neighbors have to live together. Thus, in the long

term, cooperation is for the benefit of everyone. Contrary to what many think, the utilization of water resources in the region may actually provide an opportunity for cooperation rather than confrontation if we develop a common vision for the future.

The key is the realization that a scarce, yet ultimately vital, resource such as water can only be efficiently used when managed on a regional scale. For a long time, Turkey has proposed such a scheme. This is the "Three-stage Plan for Optimal, Equitable and Reasonable Utilization of the Transboundary Watercourses of the Euphrates-Tigris Basin." We believe that focusing on the mutually beneficial effects of regional cooperation would turn an otherwise "zero-sum" game into a "win-win" situation.

In the final analysis, experts say that the developing world must face the truth

— that water is not "free." It has to be paid for. Do you agree?

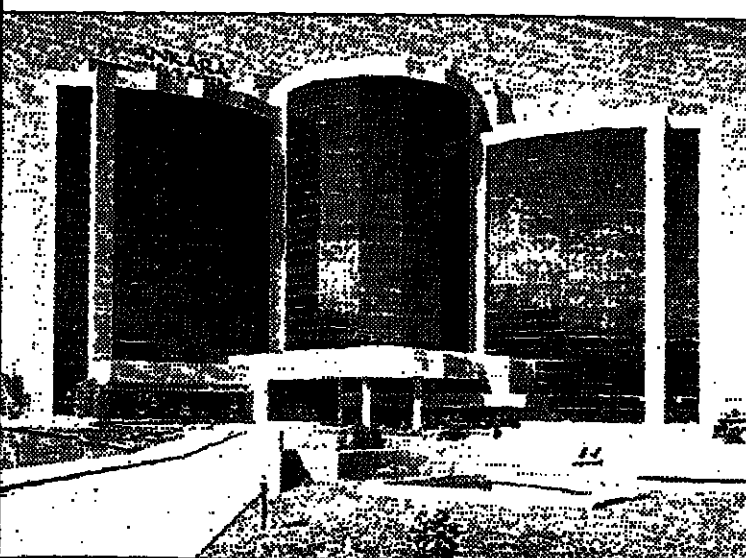
When water is used for agriculture and industry, it is a raw material, and, in the case of urban water supply, it is a consumable item. Like any other commodity, it has a cost when supplied to the consumer. Therefore, everyone should be aware that it is not free and unlimited.

Water has a price, whether it is paid for or not. When the consumer does not pay, someone else does. In most cases, it is paid for by the whole of society. In that case, the price paid is much higher than the simple costs of supplying water. As a result, there are great economic distortions. This is a reality, and the sooner we face up to it, the better. Already some countries have carried out new projects for effective use of their internal water resources.

Interview by M.F.

"WORLD WATER" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. It was sponsored by ENKA, Yapi Kredi and the display advertisers. WRITERS: Pam Dougherty in Jordan, Michael Frenchman in London and Terry Swartzberg in Munich. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler

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WORLD WATER

FIRST PRIORITY: FINDING THE FUNDING

Providing finance for water projects and supplies may be the next global bonanza.

According to the World Bank, developing countries will need to spend \$600 billion to beat the worldwide water crisis. It says that 90 percent of the population do not have access to clean water, and 40 percent face "chronic water shortages."

There is enormous potential for water supplies, comparable to the demand for oil and gas," declares Marion Price, head of project finance at London-based

spending. Between 15 percent and 20 percent of the total comes from the private sector, which, says Marion Price, has so far been less involved.

The Cinderella of utilities "Water has always been mistakenly regarded as the Cinderella of the utility companies," says Ricardo Barcelona, director of global utilities for ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett and an expert on raising equity and invest-

initiates the project and runs it for a period of perhaps 20 years, and then hands the whole operation over to the host government.

David Suratgar, deputy chairman of the merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell International of London, identifies dozens of sources of financing water projects, from the IFC and various credit agencies ("usually a little more expensive") to bilateral aid agencies, commercial banks and debt-funding operations. "But raising money for water is a relatively new idea in the private sector," says Mr. Suratgar. The World Bank estimates that only 5 percent of financial assistance comes from the private sector.

The major players

Just how complex the issues can become may be gauged by Thames Water's involvement in a number of worldwide projects. Thames Water is one of the leading private operators in this field. There are two French companies, Compagnie Générale des Eaux and Lyonnaise des Eaux, and three other British companies — United Utilities, Biwater and Anglian water.

Initial negotiations had begun between Thames Water and the Turkish government in 1989-90 on a BOT project for Izmit, located near Istanbul on the Asian side of the Bosphorus. It was not until October 1995 that the \$864 million contract for Izmit, the first water-sector BOT project in Turkey, was signed. The 15-year joint venture involves the Izmit Municipality; two local contractors, Gama and Guris; and Japan's Sumitomo and Mitsui. The Turkish government is guaranteeing payment of the water price. The project will serve a population of 1.2 million.

A spokesman for

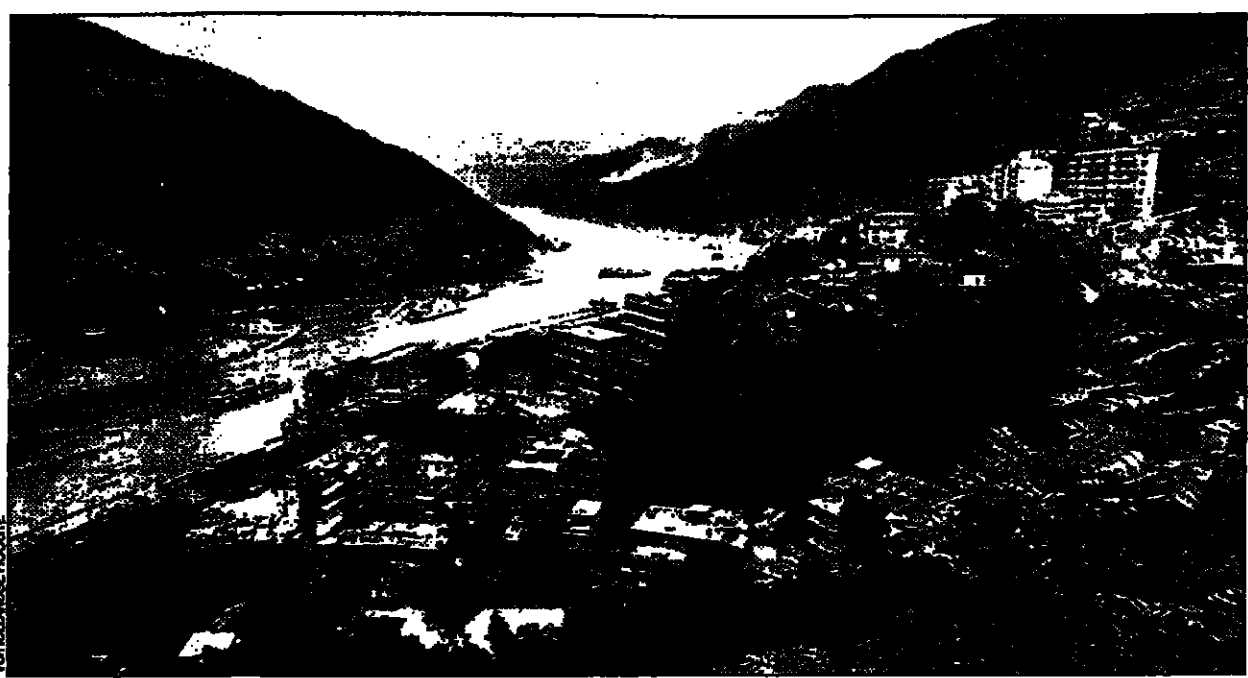
Thames Water says raising the financing was a complex operation, involving 27 banks. Mitsui and Sumitomo took 15 percent of the equity, and arranged some \$180 million in debt to be repaid in the form of untied aid (goods and services) from Japan and elsewhere. The municipality took another 15 percent as a \$20 million share of the equity. A special feature of the operation was the close cooperation of the export credit agencies coordinated by the ECDG (Britain's Export Guarantee Department), involving COFACE (Compagnie Française d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur), JEXIM (Japan's Export-Import Bank) and MITI (Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry), an all-time first.

"The strength of Thames Water's balance sheet and its own banking relationships meant that the loan could be syndicated very quickly at a time when Turkey's credit rating was slipping," says the Thames Water spokesman.

Last June, Thames Water also signed a 25-year deal to manage and improve a water-supply system for 5 million people in Jakarta, Indonesia, which is expected to get under way next year. The project is being financed by 30 percent equity and 70 percent borrowing. Thames Water, as the majority shareholder, will invest about \$70 million, which will be raised from outside the utility business.

PT Kekarpol Airindo, the principal partner, and others will fund the remaining equity, and the rest of the financing will come from international commercial banks.

"This project is a most significant win for Thames Water," says David Luffman, finance and planning director. Michael Krenchman



China's Yangtze River: The Three Gorges dam will be the world's biggest, but observers worry about damage to the ecosystem.

THE WORLD'S FRESHWATER SUPPLIES

Continued from page 13

water is prime among them. In addition to the political impact of depriving the neighboring countries downstream of their share of the water, short-stopping reduces the river's flow speed, causing a higher rate of evaporation. Many of the rivers of North America and Asia suffer from this problem, which also destroys aquatic ecosystems.

The number one method of short-stopping is the building of dams. According to a recent article in der Spiegel, 36,000 dams now grace the world's bodies of water.

The other popular method of water mining is "over-tapping" the local groundwater. This causes the groundwater table to sink, drying up local wetlands and forcing residents to dig ever-deeper wells. This problem is now being faced in eastern China, southern India and other areas responsible for feeding much of the world's population.

Urban trends

For the first time in human history, more than 50 percent of the world's residents live in cities, a figure rising at about one percentage point a year. The source of a range of horrendous environmental

problems, this ever-growing concentration of residence and economic activity in the world's metropolises offers, paradoxically enough, the best long-term prospects for postponing a crunch in 2025.

"Water is a finite resource that can be used a large number of times, given the proper investment in infrastructure and equipment," points out Roland Hartung, head of the Mannheimer Versorgungs- und Verkehrsgesellschaft m.b.H., the provider of public services

in the western German city. "The pre-condition for doing so is an agglomeration of consumers and corporations large and dense enough to justify the size of the investment."

The developing world's metropolises have these agglomerations. But is there sufficient money? The price tags for the upgrading of the sewage treatment systems of a single city — such as Hong Kong, Dacca or Bombay — range from \$4 billion to \$10 billion.

Terry Swartzberg

WORLD WATER: FINANCING FOR THE FUTURE

Turkey's President Suleyman Demirel will open an international conference on water and finance at the Ceylan Inter-Continental Hotel in Istanbul today. Hundreds of experts and delegates will be attending the conference, which lasts until Oct. 2.

There will be a wide range of corporate, financial and government speakers, including Jean-Claude Villard, director, Infrastructure Development Group, North Africa Region, World Bank; Bill Alexander, the newly appointed

chief executive of Thames Water; and David Suratgar, deputy chairman of Morgan Grenfell International.

One of the highlights of the meeting will be a visit to the GAP project in Southeast Anatolia. The sponsors for the conference, which has been convened by the International Herald Tribune, include Thames Water, Emlak Bankasi, ENKA, EMT, ICOC, Ceylan Inter-Continental (Istanbul) and Yapı Kredi.

M.F.



Developing countries need \$600 billion to beat the water crisis.

Coopers & Lybrand. "We have to have water before we have electricity or power, even before food."

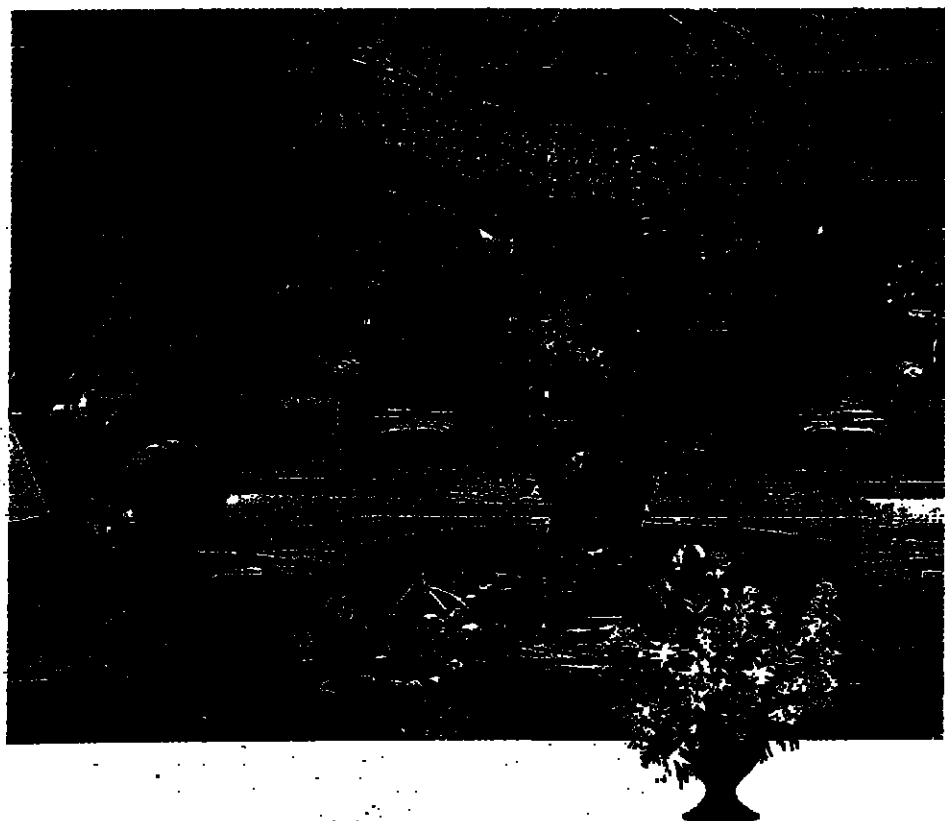
She adds that a major problem in some parts of the world is putting across the message to authorities, who accept the need for treated, clean water but may be reluctant to pay for it.

The International Finance Corporation estimates that worldwide spending on water projects in the public and private sectors is about \$30 billion, representing 12 percent of total infrastructure

ing in water projects. "Most of the focus on privatization of utilities has been on the electricity industry."

Funding water projects is a slow and complex business involving months and often years of negotiations, as most countries regard water as a "sovereign renewable resource" not to be handed over to foreign developers or financiers. This is why some major water projects are being run on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis. A private company, perhaps in conjunction with the state,

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Харрикейн Қазақстанға өз уйіндегідей сезінеді

(Hurricane Hydrocarbons is at home in Kazakhstan)

For the past six years, Hurricane Hydrocarbons Ltd., of Canada, has been involved in exploration and oil and gas production in Kazakhstan. In fact, we were there in the first joint venture between the government of Kazakhstan and western companies.

In 1996, we solidified our commitment and investment in Kazakhstan by purchasing an oil and gas company, the first such acquisition under the government's privatization plan. Hurricane's assets include 340 million barrels in proven and probable oil reserves, daily production in excess of 47,000 barrels, and a skilled workforce.

Our goal is to continue to bring together the natural and human resources of Hurricane Kumkol Munai JSC, of Kazakhstan, and the expertise, financial resources and technology of Hurricane Hydrocarbons Ltd., of Canada.

Together we will build a profitable company.
Together we will help create a prosperous future for Kazakhstan.



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Phone: Almaty (Kazakhstan) 7 (327) 581-1890
or Calgary (Canada) 1 (403) 221-8435

Of course, they would prefer a healthy Germany. But a senior German

In sectors ranging from textiles and

It will not be so easy for Germany to

today, could be debating what is going right, not what has gone wrong.

A similar arrangement for workers 55 and older would be voluntary for

"It is a pretty good compromise and should have a pilot function for other

railed while in opposition against "triumphant monetarism" and the economic rigor imposed by the Bundesbank, may oppose Mr. Duisenberg and insist on a French-speaking candidate, according to

Sept. 29

at 4:00 EDT, Sept. 29

Solar panels

Battery module

Bus

Command module

Communication section

Main mission antenna

Gateway antennas

Crosslink antennas

Merck cited preliminary research indicating that its AIDS drug Crixivan would work just as well or better when taken two times a day, instead of three, as is now the practice. Agouron presented early findings of a small study indicating that Viracept had been effective for 12 months in suppressing the virus that causes AIDS. Viracept is taken twice a day.

Forward Rates										Gold			
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	A.M.	P.M.	C/Pr		
Forward Sterling	1.6131	1.6114	1.6090	Japanese yen	120.53	120.90	119.50	Zurich	327.00	327.00	+0.25		
Canadian dollar	1.2825	1.2810	1.2780	Swiss franc	1.4551	1.4519	1.4504	London	327.05	327.15	+0.50		
French franc	1.7592	1.7551	1.7516					New York	327.00	327.00	+0.60		
								U.S. dollars per ounce, London official					
								platinum					
								2-month interest	3.42	3.20			
								6-month interest	3.42	3.20			
								10-year Govt bond	2.11	2.14			

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Citic Investment Bank (Baltimore); Societe Commerciale Induscielle (Paris); Reuters (London); Reuters (Tokyo).

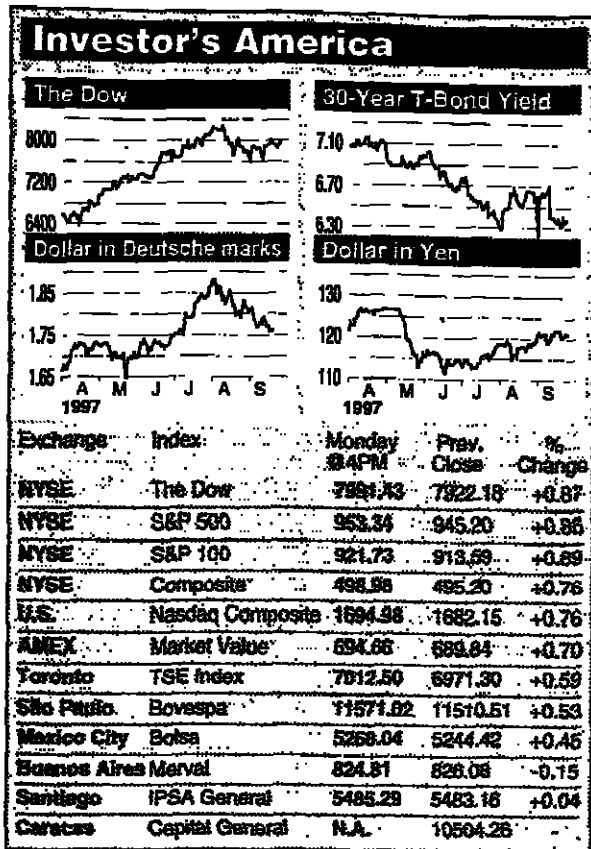
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2/95 08 67 • MIAMI TEL. 1 305/375 78 1
535 94 77

هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS



Very briefly:

- Swiss Foods Corp. said it would acquire the Morningstar Group Inc. for about \$960 in stock and assumed debt to create the largest U.S. dairy company.
- U.S. consumers increased spending by just 0.3 percent in August despite a healthy 0.6 percent gain in personal income, the Commerce Department reported.
- Vanguard Group, the big U.S. mutual fund company, has hired Heidi Starn, 40, an official from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. She will be in charge of securities regulation at Vanguard, a newly created position.
- Post Properties Inc., a real estate investment trust that specializes in upscale apartments in the Southeast, filed along with an affiliated company with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell as much as \$600 million in securities.
- BankBoston Corp. will buy Deutsche Bank AG's commercial bank operations in Argentina for \$250 million. BankBoston will gain 48 branches and \$2.6 billion in assets from Deutsche Bank Argentina SA, adding to its 43 Argentine branches and \$5.0 billion in assets.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "The Peacemaker" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$12.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.

1. The Peacemaker (DreamWorks)	\$12.5 million
2. The Peacemaker (DreamWorks)	\$11.4 million
3. In & Out (Paramount)	\$11.3 million
4. The Edge (Polygram)	\$8.1 million
5. The Game (Warner Bros.)	\$4.5 million
6. L.A. Confidential (New Line)	\$4.3 million
7. The Peacemaker (DreamWorks)	\$4.2 million
8. The Peacemaker (DreamWorks)	\$4.1 million
9. The Peacemaker (DreamWorks)	\$4.0 million
10. G.I. Jane (Touchstone)	\$3.9 million

Ameritech Buys Republic Security

The Associated Press
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Republic Industries Inc. said Monday it would sell its security business to Ameritech Corp. for \$610 million in cash and stock, plus a \$100 million earn-out and waste-hauling operations.

Chairman Wayne Huizenga said he had decided not to dedicate the time and money needed to build Republic Security Co. Holdings into an industry leader, even though it has been growing.

The sale of the business, which mainly provides home security systems, comes a year after Republic's

failed attempt to buy the leader in the burglar alarm business, ADT Ltd. Republic called off the \$4.3 billion stock deal for ADT, which also has a growing business in used-car auctions, last September.

Since Mr. Huizenga bought Republic — then just a waste-hauling company — in 1995, he has gone on a buying binge to build the world's largest chain of new-car dealerships.

Republic also operates AutoNation USA used-car superstores and owns the National and Alamo car-rental chains, among others.

For Ameritech, the Chicago-based telecommunications company, the deal increases the number of potential customers for its SecurityLink business by 54 percent, to nearly 900,000.

The Republic security business has 3,000 employees and posted revenue of \$100 million last year. The business serves markets in the Southeast, the Middle Atlantic states, the Rocky Mountains and the Midwest.

News of the deal pushed Republic shares up \$1.875 to close at \$32.3125, while Ameritech shares fell 68.75 cents to \$66.125.

Technology Stocks Help Market Rise Above Rate Anxiety

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Monday on optimism that third-quarter earnings reports for computer-related companies would be stronger than expected.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 69.25 points to close at 7,994.13, with advancing issues outnumbering declining ones by 6 to 5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Among broader market

mainly extremely strong for latest technology in computers and communications," said Douglas Raborn, president of Raborn & Co. in Delray Beach, Florida.

Alcoa was the Dow's biggest gainer, rising after an Oppenheimer & Co. metals analyst said aluminum prices could rise more than 25 per-

cent next year as builders, automakers and industrial users buy more of the metal.

Preventing stocks from rising further was uneasiness about the direction of interest rates. Federal Reserve Board officials will meet Tuesday to decide whether rates should be raised or kept steady.

Investors also will be watching this week's economic reports, including those on consumer confidence, manufacturing orders and employment for indications on the strength of the economy and the prospects for faster growth.

"We've got a ton of economic news this week, and people are act-

ing a bit skittish ahead of it," said Michael Bird, managing director of equity trading at Dain Bosworth Inc. in Minneapolis.

Shares of financial companies slumped as the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 6.38 percent from 6.37 percent. Citicorp, First Union, and U.S. Bancorp. all were lower.

Travelers Group slipped. Last week, the insurer said it would buy Salomon Inc. for \$9 billion. Salomon's securities unit lost as much as \$300 million before tax in its investment banking and equities divisions in the last 12 months, according to a newspaper report.

Aerma Inc. tumbled after the insurer warned that third-quarter results would be below expectations because of higher costs in its health maintenance organization business.

General Mills rose. The No. 2 U.S. cereal-maker said it would cut about 235 jobs and take a charge in its second quarter. (Bloomberg, AP)

U.S. STOCKS

indexes, the Standard & Poor's 500 gained 8.11 points to close at 953.33, while the Nasdaq composite index rose 12.76 to 1,695.00.

Technology issues led the charge, with Intel, the most active S&P 500 stock, rising along with Microsoft, Bay Networks, Compaq, Texas Instruments and Dell Computer.

"A lot of people are counting on technology stocks to come in with good earnings because demand re-

Currency Trading Slows Ahead of Data

NEW YORK — The dollar gained against the Deutsche mark but slipped against the yen Monday as traders awaited announcement of a key German interest rate and a closely watched report on Japanese economic conditions.

Traders said they were holding off on buying marks out of worry that the currency might be vul-

nerable if, as some analysts predict, the Bundesbank shifts Tuesday from fixed repurchase rates to variable ones. The repo rate is considered a signal as to the direction of other rates. Yen trading also was quiet, they said, ahead of the release Wednesday of the Bank

of Japan's quarterly tankan survey of business sentiment.

In late trading the dollar was at 1.7620 DM, up from 1.7588 on Friday, and at 120.925 yen, down from 121.225 yen. It rose to 5.9170 French francs from 5.9055 francs and to 1.4540 Swiss francs from 1.4505 francs. The pound rose to \$1.6100 from \$1.6092.

(Market News, AFP)

TrizecHahn to Acquire Washington Properties

Bloomberg News
TORONTO — TrizecHahn Corp. said Monday it had agreed to pay more than \$500 million for JBG Cos.' Washington-area office properties, including the Watergate complex, to expand its presence in the recovering North American real estate market.

The purchase involves about 4 million square feet (360,000 square meters) of office space and more than 2 million square feet of land, said Greg Sullivan, chief financial officer of TrizecHahn.

TrizecHahn, which is based in Toronto, is North America's second-biggest real estate company based on market capitalization after the mall owner DeBartolo Realty Corp. TrizecHahn's market capital is about \$1.1 billion Canadian dollars (\$3.68 billion).

In addition to the Watergate complex, the properties include other well known Washington locales such as 2000 L Street and 500 North Capital, and are TrizecHahn's first holdings in the area. The buildings have an average occupancy rate of 90 percent.

Monday's 4 P.M. Close									
The top 20 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street. The Associated Press.									
Stock	Sale	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low
IBM	120.925	121.225	120.925	120.925	120.925	-0.300	1,200,000	120.925	120.925
Microsoft	59.170	59.170	59.170	59.170	59.170	+0.015	800,000	59.170	59.170
Nasdaq Composite	1695.00	1695.00	1695.00	1695.00	1695.00	+12.76	1,695,000	1695.00	1695.00
Standard & Poor's 500	953.33	953.33	953.33	953.33	953.33	+8.11	953,330	953.33	953.33
Dow Jones Industrial	7994.13	7994.13	7994.13	7994.13	7994.13	+69.25	799,413	7994.13	7994.13
Amex	921.73	921.73	921.73	921.73	921.73	+0.89	92,173	921.73	921.73
NYSE	498.98	498.98	498.98	498.98	498.98	+0.76	49,898	498.98	498.98
Market Value	694.66	694.66	694.66	694.66	694.66	+0.70	69,466	694.66	694.66
TSE Index	7812.50	7812.50	7812.50	7812.50	7812.50	+0.69	781,250	7812.50	7812.50
Bovespa	11571.02	11571.02	11571.02	11571.02	11571.02	+0.53	115,710	11571.02	11571.02
Bolsa Mexicana	5266.04	5266.04	5266.04	5266.04	5266.04	+0.46	52,660	5266.04	5266.04
Bolsa de Sao Paulo	824.81	824.81	824.81	824.81	824.81	-0.15	82,481	824.81	824.81
IPSA General	5485.29	5485.29	5485.29	5485.29	5485.29	+0.04	54,852	5485.29	5485.29
Capital General	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		10,504	N.A.	N.A.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 29, 1997									
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GRAIN FRENCH GOV. BONDS (AMSTERDAM)									
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
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10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
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10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
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10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,000	10.00	10.00
10-year	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	100,00		

EUROPE

Clicking a Path Around Censors

Arab Internet Users Outfox States to Reach Banned Web Sites

By Tarek Al-Issawi
The Associated Press

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Back in his way around the Internet, he easily sidesteps government attempts to block access to the pornographic sites that have lured him and other young Arabs to the information superhighway.

"They close doors, but I can get in through windows," said Badr, a 20-year-old who scoffs at the struggles of conservative Arab governments to police cyberspace.

With Internet popularity growing, Gulf sheikdoms are becoming like Western parents trying to keep pornography from children.

All the region's Arab states except impoverished Yemen, which cannot afford an effort to police the Web, are working to limit access to Internet sites.

Eisalat, the only Internet provider to the seven states of the United Arab Emirates, set up software blockades after government officials complained about free access to the Web. A "proxy cache server" cuts out sites deemed offensive by Eisalat, which is partly owned by the government.

Khalid Tabbaz, publisher of the Jordan-based Arabia Online service, said some attempts at censorship had become ridiculous.

"There is software programmed to block sites which contain keywords such as nude, sex and breast," he said. "So if you're interested in getting access to information about Middlesex County in the United Kingdom, research about breast cancer or a chicken breast recipe, you cannot."

Despite the government efforts, many Arab youths search out material on the Internet virtually unchallenged.

Badr, who showed off his Internet skills on the condition that only his first name was used, is evidence the system does not work. Clicking on his mouse, he moved through a series of sites, and soon he was looking at por-

'They close doors, but I can get in through windows,' said a 20-year-old who scoffs at government efforts to police cyberspace.

nographic video images, complete with sound effects.

Robert, a Lebanese who also insisted on using only his first name, thwarts an Arab taboo almost as strong as that against pornography.

"I spend two to three hours online chatting with people in Israel" each week, the 24-year-old said, executive based in Dubai.

"It's very interesting for me to exchange thoughts and opinions with the people I was brought up to view as my enemies. We do exchange some tough words when some sort of violence erupts in the region, but I think that is part of getting to know each other."

Qatar and Oman are the only Gulf states with even fledgling ties with Israel. The other countries have no telecommunications or

mail links with the Jewish state, but electronic mail via the Internet sidesteps that.

Qatar and Oman both try to block access to pornographic sites, using such software as Cyber Patrol and Net Nanny. Kuwait is working on a system to block access to proscribed Internet sites.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia, one of the most conservative Muslim countries, has yet to officially join the cyberspace age. It has set up a committee to oversee introduction of the Internet, but — with the wide range of Saudi taboos — few expect the system to enter everyday life in the kingdom soon.

Still, even in Saudi Arabia, people find ways to track down saucy Internet sites. Saudis who can afford it make long-distance telephone calls to Internet networks in other countries, mainly in the Emirates and Bahrain but also in Britain.

The problems of censorship grow with the Internet's popularity. Eisalat has 20,000 subscribers and an estimated 100,000 users. Internet cafes have opened in Oman and Qatar and Dubai.

An executive at Qatar Telecommunications Corp., speaking on condition that he not be identified, conceded that access to offensive material on the Internet could not be completely blocked. But he insisted it could be controlled.

Others dismiss the issue. "Most of our customers come here for the fun of it," said Ali Mohammed, a manager at a Qatar Internet cafe. "They are not interested in pornography."

Endesa Sale Begins Amid Rosy Outlook

Bloomberg News

MADRID — Spain began the world's fifth-largest sale of state assets Monday, valued at about \$7.4 billion, as it took orders for shares of Endesa, the power company that is using its dominant position in Spain to move into Latin American power markets.

Shares in the company, whose full name is Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA, closed at 3,195 pesetas (\$21.54), up 10, as Spanish stocks closed at a record for a second day. The benchmark Bolsa index rose to 630.95 from 629.35.

The government is selling as much as 35 percent of Spain's biggest company for about 1.1 trillion pesetas, unloading a torrent of paper on the stock market.

The Endesa sale ranks behind the German government's \$13 billion sale of Deutsche Telekom AG, Britain's sales of British Telecommunications PLC (\$9.27 billion) and British Gas PLC (\$7.92 billion) and a second BT sale at \$7.5 billion, according to Securities Data Co., based in New Jersey.

Endesa's recent revamping of its growth and its diversification strategies have won approvals from many fund managers and analysts.

"Despite the volume, I think the issue is going to go very well," said Rupert Morrell, a European utility fund manager at Johnson Fry Asset Management in London, which already holds £4 million (\$6.4 million) of Endesa shares and plans to increase that stake.

On the first day of the two-week order period, individual investors signed up for 376 billion pesetas of Endesa shares, about 88 percent of those initially available to them.

Cutting ties to Endesa is part of the government's effort to reform the Spanish electricity industry in keeping with European Union directives to end regulation and to open utility markets to increased competition.

The sale is Spain's largest, exceeding the more than 900 billion pesetas gained from the combined sales of the government's remaining stakes in Telefonica de Espana SA and the oil and gas company Repsol SA this year.

Endesa earned 165 billion pesetas on sales of 3.7 trillion pesetas in 1996, nearly double Telefonica's 1996 revenue of 2 trillion pesetas and more than Repsol's 2.7 trillion pesetas in revenue last year.

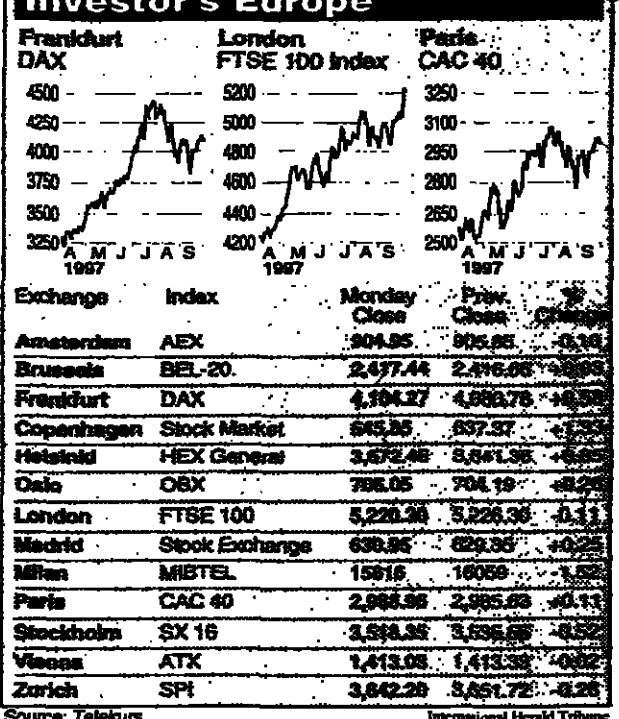
"Endesa is a quality electricity company which has moved more into distribution and has been making acquisitions in Latin America," Mr. Morrell of Johnson Fry said. "I think it's a good strategy."

Endesa shares have risen 38 percent in the year to date, compared with gains of about 40 percent for Spain's leading stock indexes.

Demand for Endesa shares is expected to far outstrip the amount on sale, a tribute to efforts of management and the government to retool the power company to prepare it for competition on both the domestic and international level, fund managers said.

Endesa is by far Spain's biggest power company, controlling 47 percent of Spain's electricity-generation market. The company has grown to control 43 percent of the Spanish distribution markets by taking control of the distributors Sevillana de Electricidad SA and Fevsa SA last year.

Investor's Europe



Very briefly:

• British Petroleum PLC signed an agreement with Granada Group PLC to supply more than £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) in gasoline to its highway service areas in Britain over a 10-year period.

• Volkswagen AG plans to rebuild a passenger-car plant near Sarajevo that was destroyed in the Bosnian conflict; plans call for the factory to assemble as many as 40,000 Skoda Felicia compact cars annually by 2000.

• Carrefour SA, France's largest publicly traded retailer, said Guyenne & Gascogne SA's Mammouth stores would now buy from its central purchasing group and carry the name Carrefour, abandoning Auchan SA, a Carrefour rival.

• Midland Bank PLC, the British retail-banking unit of HSBC Holdings PLC, was fined £150,000 by Britain's Investment Management Regulatory Organization over irregularities in its pension-transfer business between May 1990 and September 1992.

• Borders Group Inc. signed an agreement to purchase Books Etc., a London-based independent book chain that operates 22 stores in the United Kingdom; terms were not disclosed.

• Asahi Breweries Ltd. plans to sell its Super Dry brand, Japan's most popular beer, in Germany as part of a plan to expand overseas sales.

• Switzerland named Markus Raub, a corporate turnaround specialist who heads the optical group Leica International AG, to be the first chairman of the board of the telecommunications group Swisscom AG.

• Bayerische Vereinsbank AG along with other Bavarian investors are planning to take over the troubled electronics firm Grundig AG, the magazine Der Spiegel reported.

AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

\$2.5 Billion Sale of Germany's Remaining Lufthansa Shares Begins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Germany's sale of shares in Lufthansa AG, which is expected to raise more than \$2.5 billion, got under way Monday as the subscription period began for the sale of the state's remaining 37.5 percent stake in the airline.

"Our Lufthansa is fit," Juergen Weber, Lufthansa's chief executive officer, said at a news conference. "All the indicators, from traffic in-

come to turnover figures, are on an upward path."

The news conference marked the start of a "road show" aimed at promoting the airline's offering in financial capitals around the world.

The placement is for as many as 143 million shares, comprising 130 million shares in the basic transaction and an oversubscription option of 13 million shares.

Based on Lufthansa's current

share price, the offering is expected to raise about 4.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.56 billion).

Lufthansa's shares closed in Frankfurt at 33.90 DM, up 0.40.

The airline has said it will offer new shares to individual investors at a discount of 1 DM a share. Lufthansa expects to place two-thirds of the shares with German investors, said Hans Georg Hofmann, a member of the management board of

Dresdner Bank AG, which is leading the share sale along with SBC Warburg.

The share price for both individual and institutional investors is to be set Oct. 12, after a so-called book-building phase that began Monday and will last until Oct. 10.

At the news conference, Mr. Weber also said Lufthansa's third-quarter earnings were above target and would substantially exceed the

company's year-earlier results.

He repeated his forecast that Lufthansa would post record pre-tax earnings for 1997 and said shareholders could expect a higher dividend if earnings improved.

For the first half of 1997, Lufthansa's net income almost doubled, to 157 million DM. For 1996, Lufthansa paid a dividend of 0.50 DM a share. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Prices in local currencies.

Tel Aviv

High Low Close Prev.

Amman

High Low Close Prev.

Bangkok

High Low Close Prev.

Bombay

High Low Close Prev.

Brussels

High Low Close Prev.

Copenhagen

High Low Close Prev.

Frankfurt

High Low Close Prev.

Helsinki

High Low Close Prev.

Hong Kong

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Jakarta

High Low Close Prev.

Johannesburg

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Kuala Lumpur

High Low Close Prev.

London

High Low Close Prev.

Manila

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Mexico

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Paris

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Sao Paulo

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Seoul

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Singapore

High Low Close Prev.

Stockholm

High Low Close Prev.

Sydney

High Low Close Prev.

Taipei

High Low Close Prev.

Tel Aviv

High Low Close Prev.

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100

Level

Change

% change

Year to date

% change

World Index

Regional Indices

Asia/Pacific

Europe

N. America

South America

Capital goods

Consumer goods

Energy

Finance

Miscellaneous

Raw Materials

Services

Utilities

NEC

NORDEX

Nikkei

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

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Market Closed

The Taipei stock market was closed Monday for a holiday.

Tokyo

High Low Close Prev.

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

Nikkei 225

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For Special-Effects Houses, a Summer of Implosion

By Kris Goodfellow
New York Times Service

In Hollywood, where art and technology intersect with commerce, no one looks twice when a spacecraft flashes across the horizon or a ship is gored by an iceberg. In the contorted reality here, what threatens life is a dearth of spectacular events.

The everyday reality of economics, though, dealt devastating blows to the community of special-effects companies this summer, despite record box-office takes.

According to The Hollywood Reporter, this year's crop of summer movies took in a record \$2.246 billion, compared with \$2.166 billion last year. But that has not prevented some special-effects houses that worked on these films from being crippled by financial blows. In several cases, inexperience and overreaching led companies to promise far more than they were able to deliver, and to spend more than they could afford trying to meet their obligations.

In June, Warner Digital Studios,

which worked on shots for such Warner Bros. Inc. movies as "Batman and Robin," announced it was closing less than two years after its birth. One hundred and fifty jobs were eliminated.

In August, Digital Domain, known for its work on "Apollo 13" and "Dante's Peak," said it was laying off 31 people.

Capping the summer implosion, Boss Film Studios, known for its work on "Ghostbusters" and "Air Force One," announced just before Labor Day that it was closing after 14 years, eliminating 90 jobs.

"It has been a quirky business; in fact it may not be a business at all," said Jim Morris, who as president of Lucas Digital is responsible for Industrial Light and Magic and for Skywalker Sound. "In this day and age, the overhead costs are huge. The investment that you have to make in animators and computer hardware and software has gotten exorbitant."

Perhaps the shakeout was inevitable in a business whose progenitors — the film industry and the computer and software industries — have been characterized by instability, fickleness and

grand visions that sometimes are realized but often are not.

And, as in Hollywood and Silicon Valley, the financial storms have left some companies stronger than ever, while others have capsized or are trimming their sails.

Take Digital Domain. In the world of visual effects, Industrial Light and Magic rules the kingdom of live action, but Digital Domain has been the most aggressive pretender to the throne.

But at least with "Titanic," its latest project, Digital Domain has faltered when it came to backing up its bragadocio with the on-time, or on-budget, delivery of its work.

Digital Domain was founded in 1993 by Scott Ross, now chief executive; Stan Winston, and James Cameron, the chairman. No one was much surprised when it won the bid to work on more than 100 shots for "Titanic," which Mr. Cameron was directing.

The deal, at that time, was rumored to be worth about \$25 million, according to several competitors who have often bid against Digital Domain. They also said

they believed that the price of the effects rose to about \$40 million as changes were made along the way. Digital Domain has declined to comment on "Titanic" or its costs until after its release.

In the end, "Titanic" set off a painful chain reaction at the effects house. It was forced to dole out shots to Industrial Light and others. The movie's release was delayed from July to Dec. 19.

For its suffering, Digital Domain is said to have lost \$4 million, again according to competitors. The company has confirmed that it will not make any money from its work on the movie.

The only good news is that it looks as though the movie will not sink the effects house. "Titanic" has all the makings of a hit, and the company has announced that it will work on a fall release called "Red Corner" with Richard Gere.

The problem with accurate bidding is not unique to Digital Domain. Every effects house faces the challenge of converting an artist's conception into a dollar figure. Still, accurate bidding on what it will cost to complete a project is, as in any business, of paramount importance.

"It is almost impossible to predict what a film is going to cost," said John Hughes, president of Rhythm & Hues Studios. "In most cases, it's never been done before."

The effects houses, most of which are privately held entities, say their profit margins hover around 5 percent. In a rare good year, an effects studio might make 10 percent. Even Industrial Light and Magic has had years when it did not break even.

Warner Digital, the new division of Warner Bros., was a newcomer that foundered, unable to complete the effects for movies its own studio released.

Sony Imageworks, in contrast, a division of Sony Pictures Entertainment Inc., has proved itself a survivor, growing from about 100 to 300 people in the last year, and seems to be in this rocky business for the long haul.

"There was a surge of work," said Tim Sarnoff, executive vice president of



The rampaging T-rex of "Jurassic Park."

Imageworks. "The industry took a deep breath. Then the industry exhaled. It's business where if you aren't willing to keep on breathing, you close or you're not ready for the next breath."

Microsoft and Netscape Face Off

This Week, Each Plans a Fresh Move Onto the Other's Turf

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The software war between Microsoft and Netscape is escalating this week, as each company moves more aggressively onto the other's technological turf.

Microsoft Corp. plans to ship to customers the long-delayed fourth version of its Internet Explorer browser software. The program is designed to give users almost seamless integration between the World Wide Web and the desktop display of the personal computer.

In fact, so tightly does the new Microsoft software link the Internet to the PC's hard disk that some industry executives and consumer advocates see the program as raising troubling new questions about the economic power of the software giant.

Netscape Communications Corp., meanwhile, hoped to blunt the impact of Microsoft's rollout with the demonstration Monday of its own Web-to-PC integration software at an industry trade show here. Code-named Aurora, the program is designed as a component of Netscape's Communicator Web-browser software and is intended to offer users a smoother ride between the Internet and files stored on their own computers.

Microsoft, the dominant provider of operating-system software for personal computers, is in effect trying to subsume Internet navigation into the PC operating system. Netscape, the leader in Web-browser software, is to try to make operating a personal computer virtually synonymous with surfing the Internet.

Consumer advocates, meanwhile, are increasingly concerned about Microsoft's power in the software business. Ralph Nader met this month with the three top officials in the Justice Department's antitrust division to argue that Microsoft's monopoly over the operating-system software for personal computers was detrimental to the public.

"We think it's an outrage that the Justice Department

hasn't taken action to stop Microsoft," said James Love, director of Mr. Nader's lobbying group, the Consumer Project on Technology.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4.0 will be distributed by computer makers and Internet service providers and will be accessible free from Microsoft's World Wide Web site as of Tuesday. The program is a precursor to the Windows 98 operating system that Microsoft plans to introduce next year,

which is to integrate the desktop personal computer and the Internet completely. Although Netscape still has a significant lead, controlling as much as 75 percent of the browser market, Microsoft is intent on shipping

millions of copies of its new browser. The most visually striking aspect of the software is what Microsoft calls the Active Desktop, which adds an array of 30 corporate logos to the basic control panel, or "dashboard," of a personal computer. The feature makes it possible to reach many popular Internet locations with a single mouse click. Logos displayed include those of Wall Disney Co., Time Warner Inc., America Online Inc., National Geographic Society and Intuit Inc. — and Corbus, the electronic photograph archive owned by Microsoft's chairman, Bill Gates.

Such prime placement on computer screens, tantamount to an advertisement, is likely to mean that the Web sites of these companies will get even heavier traffic.

Microsoft executives said the company had not charged money for placement on the Active Desktop and that a user would be able to delete the logos. But critics say the screen will nonetheless become an electronic choke point that gives Microsoft and its allies powerful control over what information on the Internet is seen by the most Web travelers.

"The question is who owns your keyboard and the pixels on your screen?" said Daniel Nachbar, director of the Public Software Institute, a public-interest group. "Do you, or do the producers of information?"

Recent technology articles:
www.ihl.com/IHT/TECH/

Some see troubling new questions about Microsoft's economic power.

Elle Offers Women an On-Line Home

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — On-line service providers grappling with how to attract women to the Internet may get a few clues from an offering that made its debut Monday.

Elle Channel, a product of the multimedia subsidiary of the magazine's publisher, Hachette Filipacchi, allows subscribers access to the content of any of the magazine's 29 editions in their original language.

It does this by grouping nine Elle servers into a master server that downloads content in real time to any subscriber's PC using push technology.

"We are trying to harness the diversity of the Elle world in one location," said Cynthia Durcanin, editor of Elle International On-Line.

Users will be able to retrieve articles from the original-language Elle editions in Belgium, French-speaking Canada,

France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Taiwan and the United States. Ken Fraser, an analyst for Dataquest in London, said Elle Channel was unique in being both multilingual and in real time.

"It is without a doubt the way things are evolving" in sending printed content over the Internet, he said. "It is so much more convenient to have this sort of material pushed at you." He added: "It's interesting to see a mainstream magazine doing this, as opposed to a technical one."

Patrice Schneider, deputy managing director of Hachette Filipacchi Grolier, said Elle Channel hoped to address a persistent problem for women on-line: getting easy access to information they want.

"Though studies show that the percentage of women using the Internet has grown to around 40 percent, research says that many still complain that a lack of operational transparency and relevant and practical content keep them from logging

on as often as they might," she said. Elle Channel will also download to users footage from fashion shows in a department called Webwalk. Screen-saver programs from the different servers also will be automatically updated on users' computers on a weekly basis.

Hachette Filipacchi Grolier, the multimedia unit of Lagardere SA that developed Elle Channel, worked with Microsoft Corp. and a company based in San Jose, California, called Backweb to develop the system.

Versions of the new release of Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 in Belgium, France, Japan and Spain will include an icon for the Elle Channel.

A subscription to Elle Channel can be had free by downloading the required software from the general Elle magazine web site — <http://www.elle.com/>.

Recent technology articles:
www.ihl.com/IHT/TECH/

World Water: Financing for the Future

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 P.M.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar volume, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
IBM	International Business Machines Corp.	125.00	+1.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	65.00	+1.00
GE	General Electric Co.	35.00	+1.00
DIS	Walt Disney Co.	35.00	+1.00
BA	Boeing Co.	55.00	+1.00
W	Wells Fargo Bank	45.00	+1.00
PG	Pfizer Inc.	35.00	+1.00
AT&T	AT&T Intellectual Property	35.00	+1.00
CVS	CVS Health Corp.	35.00	+1.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	35.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.	25.00	+1.00
YHOO	Yahoo! Inc.	25.00	+1.00
EBAY	eBay Inc.	25.00	+1.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	25.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	25.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	25.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	25.00	+1.00
SPR	Sprint Nextel	25.00	+1.00
WDC	Western Digital Corp.	25.00	+1.00
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	25.00	+1.00
PLTR	Plurix Corp.	25.00	+1.00
BBDO	BDO Inc.	25.00	+1.00
WYNN	Wynn Resorts Ltd.	25.00	+1.00
MTN	MetLife Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AXP	American Express Co.	25.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00
CVX	CVS Health Corp.	25.00	+1.00
UNH	UnitedHealth Group	25.00	+1.00
MRK	Merck & Co. Inc.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	25.00	+1.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	25.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	25.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	25.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	25.00	+1.00
SPR	Sprint Nextel	25.00	+1.00
WDC	Western Digital Corp.	25.00	+1.00
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	25.00	+1.00
PLTR	Plurix Corp.	25.00	+1.00

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BBDO	BDO Inc.	25.00	+1.00
WYNN	Wynn Resorts Ltd.	25.00	+1.00
MTN	MetLife Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AXP	American Express Co.	25.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00
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ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	25.00	+1.00
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Symbol	Company	Price	Change
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SPR	Sprint Nextel	25.00	+1.00
WDC	Western Digital Corp.	25.00	+1.00
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	25.00	+1.00
PLTR	Plurix Corp.	25.00	+1.00
BBDO	BDO Inc.	25.00	+1.00
WYNN	Wynn Resorts Ltd.	25.00	+1.00
MTN	MetLife Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AXP	American Express Co.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
IBM	International Business Machines Corp.	125.00	+1.00
MSFT	Microsoft Corp.	65.00	+1.00
GE	General Electric Co.	35.00	+1.00
DIS	Walt Disney Co.	35.00	+1.00
BA	Boeing Co.	55.00	+1.00
W	Wells Fargo Bank	45.00	+1.00
PG	Pfizer Inc.	35.00	+1.00
AT&T	AT&T Intellectual Property	35.00	+1.00
CVS	CVS Health Corp.	35.00	+1.00
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc.	35.00	+1.00

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AXP	American Express Co.	25.00	+1.00
WMT	Walmart Inc.	25.00	+1.00
CVX	CVS Health Corp.	25.00	+1.00
UNH	UnitedHealth Group	25.00	+1.00
MRK	Merck & Co. Inc.	25.00	+1.00

Symbol	Company	Price	Change
ORCL	Oracle Corp.	25.00	+1.00
CRM	Salesforce.com Inc.	25.00	+1.00
INTC	Intel Corp.	25.00	+1.00
QCOM	Qualcomm Inc.	25.00	+1.00
TXN	TXU Corp.	25.00	+1.00
SPR	Sprint Nextel	25.00	+1.00
WDC	Western Digital Corp.	25.00	+1.00
ADI	Analog Devices Inc.	25.00	+1.00
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	25.00	+1.00
PLTR	Plurix Corp.	25.00	+1.00

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Churches
...that they would wash...
...Mr. O'Neil...
...the meetings continued...
...But the relation...
...Mr. O'Neil...
...other black friends...
...Mr. O'Neil...
...the race...
...American churches.

Bomb Trial
...quieter start...
...believes in him...
...Mr. Nichols...
...proceeds...
...Mr. Nichols...
...proceeds...
...Mr. Nichols...
...proceeds...

Real Estate
for Rent

WORLD ROUNDUP

Kiwis Fall Short

CRICKET New Zealand narrowly failed to seize victory Monday as its second and final test match against Zimbabwe at home ended in a tense draw in Bulawayo.

Zimbabwe declared its second innings closed at 227 runs for eight wickets, setting New Zealand a victory target of 286 runs from 68 overs. New Zealand started well, reaching 202 in 53 overs for just the wickets but faltered in the final hour and finished on 275 for eight wickets.

The first test was also a draw. (Reuters)

Swede Wins B.C. Open

GOLF Gabriel Hjertstedt birdied the 16th hole to break a five-way tie for the lead and win the B.C. Open in Endicott, New York.

On a day when better-known Scandinavian players were beating the best American golfers as part of the European Ryder Cup team, Hjertstedt, 26, became the first Swede to win on the PGA Tour.

His \$234,000 winner's prize, vaulted him from 226th on the U.S. money list to 84th. More importantly, though, it gave him his tour card for two more years, qualified him for the Masters and provided him with some rent money — for the time being, at least.

Hjertstedt finished at 13-under 275, one shot better than Andrew Magee, who led by one shot with three holes to play. Lee Rinker and Chris Perry. (AP)



Hjertstedt lining up a putt on the last green at the B.C. Open.

Bebeto Returns

SOCCER Beбето, the Brazilian World Cup striker, has rejoined Deportivo Coruna, the Spanish club's president, Augusto Cesar Lendoiro, said Monday. Lendoiro said Beбето had signed a two-year contract and had received a fax from Brazilian club Vitoria confirming the move. (Reuters)

Bucs Down Cards to Stay Undefeated

Packers Fall to Lions And Slide 2 Games Behind Tampa Bay

The Associated Press

The Green Bay Packers suddenly find themselves looking up at an unlikely rival: the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

While the Packers were losing, 26-15, in Detroit on Sunday, the Bucs remained one of the NFL's three unbeaten teams by holding off Arizona, 19-18. That gave Tampa Bay a two-game lead

NFL Roundup

over the Packers in the NFC Central going into this week's showdown with the Packers at Lambeau Field.

Green Bay (3-2) had all kinds of trouble with Detroit, which had previously lost to lowly New Orleans.

Brett Favre threw three interceptions, one of which was returned 45 yards for a touchdown by Reggie Brown, a line-backer. Barry Sanders ran for 139 yards on 28 carries, 14 in the fourth quarter, as the Lions (3-2) controlled the ball to run out the clock.

"After a game like New Orleans, it was very important for us to turn it around and have a good game," said Detroit's quarterback, Scott Mitchell.

The Lions got a lift when, trailing by 6-0, Favre tried to throw from the ground and threw toward Brown, who deflected the ball, grabbed it in the air and rumbled toward the end zone.

Mitchell was 17 of 27 for 215 yards and a touchdown, and Jason Hanson kicked four field goals. Favre, meanwhile, was just 22 of 43 for 295 yards and was under heavy pressure for most of the game.

"When you've won a Super Bowl, every game is going to be a battle," said Green Bay's coach, Mike Holmgren.

Bucs 19, Cardinals 16 Trent Diller's 31-yard touchdown pass to Karl Williams on fourth-and-6 with 4:38 to go won the game for Tampa after the Cardinals took the lead on Aeneas Williams' 42-yard interception return and a 2-point conversion late in the third quarter. Kevin Butler missed a 47-yard field goal in the final seconds for Arizona.

Broncos 29, Falcons 21 Dan Reeves, in his first season as head coach in Atlanta, faced his former team, the Denver Broncos for the first time. The Broncos were coached by Mike Shanahan, who Reeves once dismissed, and were quarterbacked by John Elway, who resents the way he was handled by Reeves.

Shanahan and Reeves gave each other cursory handshakes at the end of the game. Elway and Reeves didn't speak at all.

After the game, in which Elway threw



Greg Hill of the Chiefs fighting to escape the clutches of the Seahawks' Shawn Springs in the first quarter. Kansas City won, 20-17, in overtime.

three touchdown passes, Reeves wandered around the field in an unsuccessful search for Elway, the quarterback who said playing for Reeves was "hell."

"I saw him heading off, but he was a long distance away," Elway said. "If the opportunity had presented itself, I would have said hello."

Denver took a 23-0 first half lead. It jumped ahead less than two minutes into the game. Elway connected with Shannon Sharpe on a 65-yard touchdown, the longest play of the tight end's career.

Sharpe finished with 119 yards on six receptions, but Terrell Davis couldn't extend his streak of four straight 100-yard games. The NFL's leading rusher was held to 78 yards on 21 carries.

Jets 31, Bengals 14 Neil O'Donnell threw three touchdown passes as New York handed the Bengals their first home loss under their new coach, Bruce Coslet.

O'Donnell, who as a Pittsburgh Steeler was 8-1 against Cincinnati, got plenty of help. Adrian Murrell carried a career-high 40 yards for 156 yards against the NFL's second-worst defense against the run. The Jets (3-2) made few mistakes against Coslet, a former head coach of the Jets.

"This is ridiculous, and I am embarrassed," said the Bengals' quarterback, Jeff Blake, who was 10-of-21 for 166 yards with two touchdowns and one interception.

"We're emotionless," Coslet said. "We're awful."

Cowboys 27, Bears 3 Troy Aikman threw two touchdown passes, and Deion Sanders returned a punt 83 yards for a score for Dallas, which pulled away in the second half.

Vikings 29, Eagles 19 Robert Smith, the Minnesota running back, scored two touchdowns in a game for the first time in his career, including his first TD reception. Smith, the NFL's leading rusher, carried 22 times for 125 yards.

Chiefs 20, Seahawks 17 Pete Stoyanovich kicked a 41-yard field goal for the Chiefs with 1:56 left in overtime in Kansas City, after Jerome Woods intercepted a Warren Moon pass.

Marcus Allen had two TDs for Kansas City, raising his NFL career record for rushing touchdowns to 115.

Steelers 37, Oilers 24 Kordell Stewart threw for 244 yards, ran for two touchdowns and threw for another for Pittsburgh. Jason Gildon scored on a fumble return as the Steelers opened up a 37-9 lead over visiting Tennessee.

The Steelers limited Eddie George, who was averaging 121 yards a game, to 29 yards on 12 carries.

Chargers 21, Ravens 17 Tony Martin caught touchdown passes of 36, 72 and 38 yards from Stan Humphries for San Diego. Martin finished with four catches for 155 yards. Dwayne Harper's interception with 1:40 to go ended the late Baltimore threat.

Raiders 35, Rams 17 Jeff George threw four touchdown passes as the Raiders came back from a 14-0 deficit in the first appearance by the Rams in Oakland since 1972.

In games reported in Monday's late editions:

Giants 14, Saints 9 At the Meadowlands, Dave Brown threw touchdown passes to Kevin Alexander and Chris Calloway, and little-used Tyrone Wheatley helped kill the clock with three big rushes after the Giants were backed up to their own 3-yard line late in the game.

Packers 24, Jaguars 12 Two aging cornerbacks, Darrell Green and Chris Dismann, shut down Jacksonville's quarterback, Mark Brunell. Gus Frerotte overcame a shaky start to throw for two touchdowns as Washington handed the Jaguars their first loss of the season.

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Despite leading Philadelphia to the Stanley Cup finals, Terry Murray was replaced by Wayne Cashman. Winning the Coach of the Year award did not help Ted Nolan. He was replaced in Buffalo by Lindy Ruff.

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Ryder Cup Outcome: Teamwork Triumphs

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

OTOGRANDE, Spain — Tom Kite went home from the 32nd Ryder Cup no wiser than he had arrived. "The only reason we got beat is they knew the golf course and the weather conditions better than we did," he said after captaining the United States to a 14½-13½ loss to Europe on Sunday.

Kite will be roasted in America for being outwitted by the European non-playing captain Seve Ballesteros, who maneuvered the host continent to a huge 10½-5½ lead in doubles play, and then survived the U.S. charge in the concluding round of singles.

For all of us who predicted a thorough U.S. victory, the larger moral can be found in America's failure to find its own Ballesteros — the great player who also carries the qualities of leadership. Can you imagine if Kite had tried to having like Ballesteros last weekend? He would have had a player revolt on his hands.

Because he is what he is and they are what they are, Kite took the only approach he could imagine. By making sure all 12 of his players played every day, he was making sure of avoiding hurt feelings. A goal of his was to treat them all like equals. "When I'm trying to decide who my strong players are, I can almost flip coins," Kite said after the loss.

His strategy betrayed an American arrogance — an unspoken belief that they were all equal in their superiority to the Europeans.

The Europeans, though they have held the Ryder Cup five of the last seven times, approached the weekend with sensible humility. They accepted an almost military hierarchy of leaders and followers. Ballesteros was in charge; Colin Montgomerie, Bernhard Langer, Nick Faldo and Jose Maria Olazabal, the late going of Europe's defeat. As it was for Langer, who in the 1991 Ryder Cup missed the decisive putt but this Sunday won the match which clinched retention of the Cup for Europe, this was a weekend of redemption for Rocca.

He kept his head down throughout the round, building his lead to four holes as he saved par from underneath a tree at No. 9. As the two players walked up to most greens the galleries seemed to notice only one of them — Rocca! Rocca! Rocca! — it was like a popular uprising.

Rocca's 4-and-2 victory, as much as any other victory, decided the outcome of the Ryder Cup.

How was it that Tiger Woods, Justin Leonard and Davis Love III won three of the most precious events in the world — the Masters, British Open and PGA, respectively — and then managed just one victory in 13 Ryder Cup matches between them? Woods seems certain to become an American leader, but at 21 he had no one to show him the way. "I felt so much pressure out there," he said.

The American millionaires were almost comical in their search for a rallying point. Before flying over on the Concorde they spent close to an hour at a private reception in New York with President Bill Clinton, who surprised the players with his knowledge of their careers. Love, who had seemed especially inspired, went on to lose all four of his matches.

When the Americans found themselves trailing, 9-4, as play was suspended Saturday night, Kite admitted that he wasn't sure what to tell his players. What did he do? He asked former President George Bush, who was attending the matches, to address the team. "It wasn't so much what he said," Kite said. "It's that he was there for them."

Ryder Cup Scorecard				
Records of two teams at the 32nd Ryder Cup. Europe beat the United States 14½-13½.				
EUROPE		Won	Lost	Halved
Colin Montgomerie	3	1	1	1
Costantino Rocca	3	1	0	2
Bernhard Langer	3	1	0	2
J. Maria Olazabal	2	2	0	0
Lee Westwood	2	2	0	0
Nick Faldo	2	2	0	0
Jose Maria Olazabal	1	1	2	2
P.J. Harrington	2	0	0	2
Thomas Bjorn	1	0	1	1
Ignacio Garrido	0	1	3	1
Darren Clarke	1	1	0	0
Jon Woosnam	1	1	0	0
UNITED STATES		Won	Lost	Halved
Scott Hoch	2	0	1	1
Jeff Maggert	2	1	0	1
Lee Janzen	2	1	0	1
Fred Couples	2	2	0	0
Mark O'Meara	2	2	0	0
Tom Lehman	1	1	2	2
Patrick Reed	1	1	2	2
Tiger Woods	1	3	1	1
Justin Leonard	1	2	0	1
Bruce Fennell	1	2	0	1
Jim Furyk	1	2	0	1
Dave Love	0	4	0	0

It was only during the final round of singles, when they became a team of 12 individuals, that the Americans played well. Kite's complaints about adapting to the Valderrama greens sounded hollow after they had won eight of the concluding 12 points.

The most important singles match was the third one out — Costantino Rocca of Italy drawn against Woods. At birth each of them would have seemingly zero chance of making it to this stage. Now Woods was a sensation while Rocca, almost twice his age, was still something of a pioneer.

The former machinist, who, when he was Woods' age, bicycled to work each morning at the local plastics factory, found himself having to beat the world's greatest player to hold off an American comeback. In 1993, Rocca received much of the blame for missing a putt in the late going of Europe's defeat. As it was for Langer, who in the 1991 Ryder Cup missed the decisive putt but this Sunday won the match which clinched retention of the Cup for Europe, this was a weekend of redemption for Rocca.

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Captain Seve Ballesteros holding the cup Monday at Valderrama.

Face-Off for League With a New Face

NHL Season Will Include Olympic Break and 3 Games in Japan

The Associated Press

The Mario Lemieux era has ended in Pittsburgh: the Mark Messier era is just beginning in Vancouver, and there's a new era in international relations.

They are only some of the changes for the National Hockey League's 81st season, which begins Wednesday. More than 60 players and nine coaches changed teams, and for the third straight year, a franchise moved.

Then there is the league's first-time participation in the Olympics, a way for the league to increase exposure by showcasing the world's best players. Teams will break for two and a half weeks in February, and the league's stars will play for their countries — and in many cases against their NHL teammates — in Nagano, Japan.

The Winter Games have raised concerns about injuries, divided locker rooms and lost momentum for teams two months before the playoffs.

"You might have three Americans, three Canadians and two Russians on your team who played in the Olympics," said Shawn Chambers, a Dallas Stars defenseman. "There might be bad blood, and now you've got to be teammates again. It could be a little iffy."

The season begins less than four months after the Detroit Red Wings ended 42 years of frustration by winning the Stanley Cup. Triumph turned to tragedy six days later: the star defenseman Vladimir Kostaninoff and the team mascot, Sergei Mnatsakanov, were in a limousine accident. Both have emerged from comas and are undergoing rehabilitation. Kostaninoff's locker is still filled with his equipment, but it's doubtful he will ever play again.

His loss will make it especially difficult for the

champs to repeat, something a team hasn't done since Lemieux led the Penguins to two straight Cups in 1991-92.

In the last six years, six different teams have won the championship, and 11 teams have made it to the championship round.

The parity is a result of several of the influx of talent from abroad, plenty of good goaltending and free-agency that has allowed more movement of players.

Witness Messier, who moved from New York to Vancouver and suddenly made the Canucks a team to watch. The free-agent center, who has won six Stanley Cups, signed a three-year, \$21 million deal with the Canucks in July and has been making the transition since.

Some other notable free-agent signings: the goaltender Ed Belfour left San Jose to join Dallas; the goaltender Andy Moog left Dallas for Montreal; the forward Tomas Sandstrom left Detroit for Anaheim; the forward Mike Keane left Col-

orado and the forward Brian Skrudland left Florida for the New York Rangers; the forward Rick Tocchet left Washington for Phoenix; and Esa Tikkanen signed with Florida after a second stint with the Rangers.

Among the trades during the offseason, the Red Wings sent Mike Vernon, a goalie, to San Jose for draft picks. Vernon, the most valuable player in the playoffs, was deemed expendable by Detroit with Chris Osgood as the No. 1 goalie and Kevin Hodson as his backup.

Gary Roberts, a two-time All-Star continuing a comeback from a neck injury, was traded by Calgary to the Carolina Hurricanes.

The NHL continued to move into the Sun Belt when the Hartford Whalers became the Hurricanes, who will play for two seasons in Greensboro, North Carolina, before moving to Raleigh. Whether hockey will succeed in an area known for its rabid football fans remains to be seen.

Constantine has taken over a Pittsburgh team missing the retired Lemieux, who made the Penguins one of the most feared teams in the NHL.

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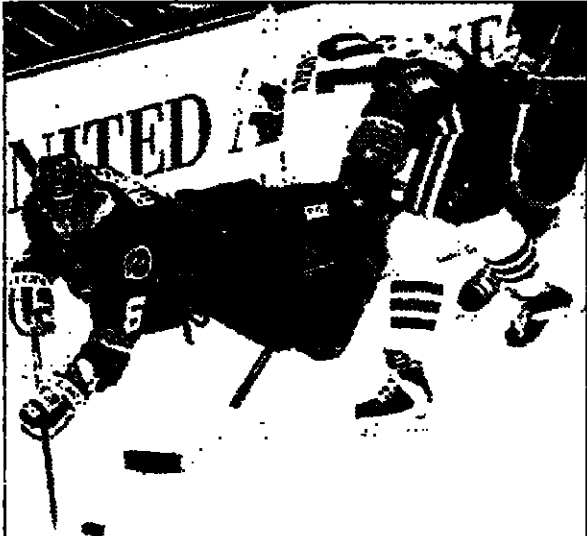
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Chicago's Tony Amonte, right, tripping Jamie Rivers of St. Louis, in the final exhibition game for both teams.

SPORTS

Gwynn Captures 8th Batting Title

The Associated Press
Mark McGwire hit one more home run, and Tony Gwynn packed away his eighth batting title.

McGwire hit his 58th home run Sunday as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Chicago Cubs 2-1. McGwire's total is

NL ROUNDOUP

the most since Roger Maris hit 61 in 1961. He tied the mark for right-handed hitters shared by Jimmie Foxx and Hank Greenberg. McGwire hit 34 of his homers for Oakland in the American League before being traded to St. Louis.

The Cardinals hit their 144th home run, breaking the team record set in 1955. The game was the last for Ryne Sandberg. The Cubs star is retiring for the second time.

Sandberg, 38, finished with a record 277 home runs as a second baseman and batted .285 in a career that began in 1981.

Padres 5, Giants 3 Gwynn, who hit a major league-high .372 and tied Honus Wagner's NL record for most batting titles, did not play on the

last day as the Padres won in San Francisco in 11 innings. "I feel like I've earned it," said Gwynn, who had a career-high 119 runs batted in as he hit above .300 for the 15th straight season. "I had to battle this year. Larry Walker gave me all he could give me."

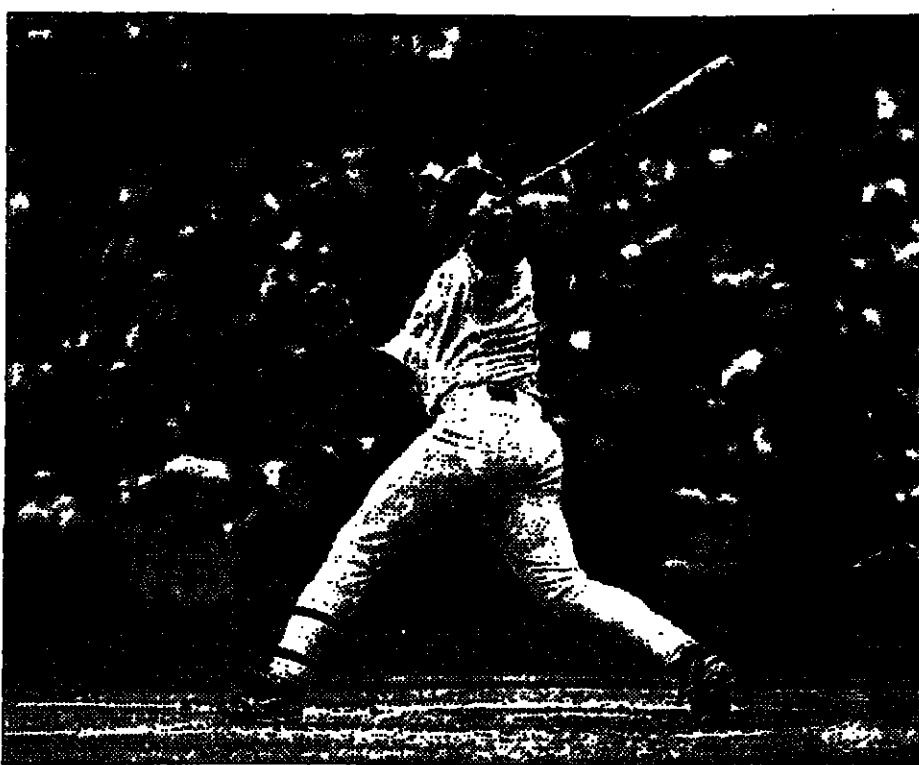
Rockies 13, Dodgers 9 Walker also did not play as Colorado beat Los Angeles in Denver. Walker hit .366 and led the National League with 49 home runs.

Bret Butler did play, for the last time in his 17-year career. The 40-year-old outfielder came back from cancer of the tonsils last year and finished with a .290 lifetime average and 558 stolen bases.

"I'm done," said Butler, who went 1-for-4 with a two-run triple. "Part of me is saddened. Part of me is relaxed. Boy, has it gone fast."

Dante Bichette hit two home runs. The Rockies finishing with an NL-record 239 homers.

Mike Piazza hit two homers to reach 40. Piazza hit .362, the club's best average since Lefty O'Doul hit .368 for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1932.



The Cardinals' Mark McGwire watching his 58th home run sail into the seats.

Metas 8, Braves 2 John Olerud hit a three-run homer off Denny Neagle as New York beat visiting Atlanta.

Florida's Charles Johnson became the only catcher in NL history to play at least 100 games during a season and not make an error.

Pirates 5, Astros 4 Jose Kevin Jordan and Billy McMillon to win in Philadelphia.

Guillen scored the go-ahead run in the 11th inning as Pittsburgh won at Houston.

Reds 11, Expos 3 Mike Remlinger had a perfect game for the Reds in Montreal until rookie Jose Vidro doubled with two out in the seventh.

Johnson finished with 291 strikeouts. "As much as there were a

Clemens Shows the Red Sox

Griffey Fails to Homer, Finishing Season With 56

The Associated Press

Roger Clemens certainly proved the Boston Red Sox wrong.

On the final day of the regular season, Clemens struck out eight against his former team to pass Randy Johnson and win his fourth American League strikeout title as the Toronto Blue Jays rallied to beat Boston, 3-2, on Sunday.

Last Dec. 13, the three-time Cy Young Award win

ner left the Red Sox to sign a \$24.75 million, three-year contract with Toronto.

"We didn't see Roger as the top pitcher in baseball," the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, said that afternoon. "He certainly hasn't pitched that way in the last couple of years."

So what did Clemens do? He led the AL in victories (21), earned-run average (2.05) and strikeouts (a career-high 292), becoming the first to lead in all three categories since Detroit's Hal Newhouse in 1945.

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50 HOME-RUN SEASONS

41 Roger Maris, Yankees, 1961
40 Babe Ruth, Yankees, 1927
39 Jimmie Foxx, Phil A's, 1932
38 Hank Greenberg, Detroit, 1938
37 Mark McGwire, Oakland Athletics, 1997
36 Hank Williams, Cubs, 1920
35 Sam Rice, Seattle, 1907
34 Babe Ruth, N.Y. Yankees, 1920
33 Babe Ruth, N.Y. Yankees, 1928
32 Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh, 1949
31 Mickey Vernon, Yankees, 1961
30 Mickey Vernon, Yankees, 1966
29 Mark McGwire, Athletics, 1996
28 Willie Mays, San Francisco, 1964
27 George Foster, Cincinnati, 1977
26 Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh, 1947
25 Johnny Mize, N.Y. Giants, 1947
24 Willie Mays, N.Y. Giants, 1955
23 Cecil Fielder, Detroit Tigers, 1990
22 Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox, 1938
21 Brock Adams, Baltimore, 1996
20 Albert Belle, Cleveland, 1995

lot of positives this year, on the whole we definitely underachieved as a team," Clemens said. "Next year we'll just have to pull our hats down a little lower and push forward."

Athletics 9, Mariners 7 Ken Griffey Jr. did not hit a homer, finishing with a league-high 56. Griffey went 1 for 2 with a walk at the Kingsdome and left for a pinch-runner after singling in the fifth. He hit .304 and led the majors with 147 RBIs.

Twins 5, Indians 1 Charles Nagy (15-11) allowed five runs and nine hits in seven innings as the Indians lost to visiting Minnesota.

White Sox 4, Royals 3 Frank Thomas became the first White Sox player to win a batting title since Luke Appling in 1943, finishing at .347.

Rangers 4, Angels 0 John Burket shut out the Angels for eight innings before he was ejected by umpire John Hirschbeck after he opened the ninth by throwing two pitches at Jim Edmonds.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

W L Pct. GB

1-Baltimore 96 64 .600 0

2-New York 92 70 .568 6

3-Toronto 76 86 .468 22

4-Cleveland 65 97 .401 33

5-Minnesota 64 98 .398 34

6-Kansas City 63 100 .388 36

7-Chicago 57 106 .347 42

8-Seattle 54 109 .333 45

9-Anaheim 53 110 .328 46

10-Texas 49 114 .299 50

11-Detroit 47 116 .290 52

12-Pittsburgh 46 117 .285 53

13-Philadelphia 45 118 .279 54

14-Colorado 44 119 .272 55

15-Houston 43 120 .266 56

16-Los Angeles 42 121 .260 57

17-San Diego 41 122 .254 58

18-Memphis 40 123 .248 59

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ART BUCHWALD

Waiting for Chelsea

WASHINGTON — A scene like this is taking place all over America: "Any news from Chelsea?"

"No, we haven't heard from her since she checked in to school."

"Maybe we should call."

"We promised we wouldn't do that. She wants to be treated like a normal student."

"That's easy for her to say. What about us? We're her parents. We're the ones who are suffering."

"Maybe we could send her an e-mail through the Army Signal Corps. That isn't really bothering her."

"It's a good idea. I'll get the CIA on it right away. I wonder if she's having trouble in chemistry. She always had difficulty with chemistry."

"Should we get her a tutor?"

"She would be angry if we got her a tutor. I think what she really needs is food. The Student Union chow is awful."

"She said not to send her

any food because the other kids would think she was putting on airs."

"Maybe if we call we can drop a word in her voice mail. That way she won't think we're worried about her."

"What I worry about are the boys at her school. They looked awfully scruffy in the catalogue."

"She promised us she wouldn't go out with any scruffy boys."

"The ones we think are scruffy are a lot less scruffy than the ones she thinks are scruffy."

"I wonder if she got the brownies I made for her."

"Kids never thank you for brownies. To them it's like soldiers getting K-rations."

"We could watch the football game this Saturday. She might be in the stands."

"What worries me is that she forgot all about us. To her we were just a foster home she lived in for 18 years."

"I hope she got the pillow. She needs one with goose feathers in it."

"I know the thing she needs the most is a MasterCard."

"Why do you say that?"

"Most college students say if they had the choice of anything in the world it would be a credit card."

"I didn't have a credit card when I went to school."

"That's because you didn't have parents who cared about you. I can't take it anymore. I'm going to call."

"I'll get on the other phone."

"It says she's talking to someone else, and we should leave our name and she'll get back to us."

"Don't leave a message. She'll think all we do is worry about her."

Documenta X Has Record Attendance

KASSEL, Germany — Documenta X, one of Europe's leading art shows, has notched up a record 630,000 visitors, organizers said on its final day.

This year's show outdrew the previous exhibition, in 1992, which recorded 609,000 entrants. Documenta XI will be held in 2002, also in this central German city.

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — For much of this century, Germany's artists have struggled on the front lines of contemporary history. They were the first victims of Nazi persecution and later spearheaded the quest for freedom in Communist East Germany. In the West, they served as a moral conscience, warning about materialist excess and the dangers of forgetting the past.

But the ultimate challenge has always been embedded in their work. Can it be within the realm of human potential to depict the chilling scope of Nazi crimes, the agony of the gas chambers, the resurrection from wartime devastation, the spooky ironies of the Cold War, the maddening questions of generational guilt and the reconciliation of a divided nation?

Nearly eight years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the first attempt to comprehend the role and effect of German artists throughout the turbulent events of the 20th century has been drawing large crowds to a monumental exhibition entitled "German Images: Art from a Divided Land."

The show makes clear that artists in Germany, far from being passive aesthetes, have been key actors in the vanguard of historical forces propelling their nation through phases of triumph and torment — including the flourishing cultural scene in 1920s Berlin, the dark days of Nazi dictatorship and World War II, the shattering of the nation by an Iron Curtain and now the uncertain destiny of a reunited Germany.

The exhibition, curated by Eckhart Gillen and Rudolf Zwirner, features nearly 500 works by 80 of this century's finest artists from both eastern and western Germany. The collection has been assembled in the Martin Gropius museum — a setting at the epicenter of modern German history. The site is along the death strip bordering the Wall that split the city for 28 years and overlooks the former Gestapo

headquarters from which Adolf Hitler's reign of terror was orchestrated.

What is most striking about this retrospective is how often Germany's painters and sculptors foreshadowed history's critical turning points in their work. They showed remarkable prescience, putting their fingers on the issues that would obsess a divided nation: the prewar angst, the postwar guilt, the moral void at the heart of the West's consumer society and the East's reluctance to confront hard truths.

The division of Germany and Europe really began in 1933, when Hitler came to power and started banishing artists like Max Beckmann and Paul Klee from positions of influence, Gillen said.

"Artists were forced to conform, leave the country or withdraw into themselves in what they called 'inner exile.'"

"The Nazi attacks on the artists first signaled the decline into totalitarian dictatorship that shaped events in Germany and the rest of the Continent until the Soviet empire collapsed 60 years later."

The signs of oppression and war looming on the horizon are evident in works by Beckmann, Klee and Max Ernst just after they were banned by the Nazis as degenerate. Beckmann's bronze sculpture "Man in the Dark" shows a human figure groping aimlessly in a state of foreboding. While Klee's "Stricken From the List" depicts his alienation after he was dismissed from his teaching post.

By 1937, Ernst painted his famous "House Angel" — a reference to the token portrait of Hitler that Germans were required to keep in their homes. It shows a



Max Ernst's "House Angel" mocks the official portraits of Adolf Hitler.

monstrous, ox-like figure that lays waste to everything in its path, and the bleak German landscape hints at the destruction that Nazi aggression ultimately would produce.

The works from immediately after the war show the first tentative efforts to cope with the grisly testimony of concentration camps and prisoners of war compounds. From both east and west, works are characterized by a dark motif that suggests a long night has settled over Germany. Hans Grundig's 1946 painting "To the Victims of Fascism" and Otto Dix's "Job" of the same year depict the immense suffering that lingered even after the guns were silenced.

During the 1950s, as West and East Germany went their separate ways, the nascent prosperity of the "economic miracle" sparked a revolt against mindless consumer-

ism. This discontent, which would culminate in the 1968 student riots in Germany and France, became a hallmark of such avant-garde works as "Economic Assets" by Joseph Beuys, a Düsseldorf artist who later helped found the Green Party.

The erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961 brought a new chill to the Cold War. For artists in both east and west, the event was a second "Zero Hour" that seemed to portend an eternal division of their country. But the 1960s also brought a new reckoning with the past as the postwar generation began questioning the roles of their parents in the war.

Georg Baselitz, who had grown up in the east but fled in 1962, shocked the nation with his violent painting "The Big Night Down the Toilet," with its powerful allusions to the Hitler Youth. While the east had long insisted there could be no

talk about a Nazi legacy in the communist workers' paradise, the prevailing attitude in the west was to set aside uncomfortable notions of guilt and concentrate on consumer affluence.

But Baselitz and other artists were determined to make fellow Germans come to terms with the past and the inclination to suppress the ugliest parts of history. That quest infuses the work of Anselm Kiefer, such as his painting of "Germany's Spiritual Heroes," and also can be glimpsed in the irony of Martin Kippenberger's painting titled "For the Life of Me, I Can't Find Any Swastikas."

Besides their crusade to confront guilt about the Nazi era, Germany's artists also played a special role in building bridges across the east-west divide. Among artists were determined to make fellow Germans come to terms with the past and the inclination to suppress the ugliest parts of history. That quest infuses the work of Anselm Kiefer, such as his painting of "Germany's Spiritual Heroes," and also can be glimpsed in the irony of Martin Kippenberger's painting titled "For the Life of Me, I Can't Find Any Swastikas."

Where Germany proceeds at this stage, both in terms of art and its political future, remains anybody's guess. "There is a sense of confusion and loss of direction in Germany's current art scene that is also reflected in the political and economic situation. But we should not expect artists to provide the answers. We only should look to them to raise the important questions."

MUSIC

Top-Notch Bob Dylan: Not Hiding Any Bruises

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — Bob Dylan can barely sit still. He pulls at his curly hair, fidgets with his black T-shirt, constantly shifts position on a comfortable couch. Sitting in his publicist's oceanside hotel suite for a rare interview, the songwriter who transformed rock is in a jovial mood. He's wearing two-tone patent-leather shoes, there's a twinkle in his blue eyes, and he smiles easily and often.

Dylan is proud of his new album, "Time Out of Mind," and rightfully so. The album, to be released in the United States on Tuesday, is far and away his best sustained work since the mid-1970s; it reaches the exalted level of "Blood on the Tracks."

His new songs — his first set of them since 1990 — are embittered, heartsick and weary: "When you think that you've lost everything, you find out you can always lose a little more," he sings in a rasping voice whose familiar cracks have become potholes.

It's the voice of a 56-year-old man who's not hiding any of his bruises. Yet the character who runs through all the songs on the album seems nothing like the relaxed, buoyant songwriter who's talking about them. Asked who the woman was who broke his heart in song after song, he laughs and asks, "Which one? Which song?"

"That's just the nature of my personality," he says. "I can be jubilant one moment and pensive the next, and a cloud could go by and make that happen. I'm inconsistent, even to myself."

During a recording career that now spans 35 years, Dylan has been a cornucopia of inconsistency. Visionary and crank, innovator and conservator, irritable and stimulant, skeptic and proselytizer, rebel and sellout, pathfinder and lost patrol: Dylan has been all of those things, and many more.

He may well be the most restless figure in rock history, constitutionally incapable of doing the same thing twice. Apparently he meant it when he sang, in 1965, that artists "don't look back."

"Time Out of Mind" is a typical Dylan album only because it eludes expectations.

In the 1960s, Dylan taught folk singers how to transcend the topical, then taught rock songwriters how to think about something more than the next romance. Casually, he created whole genres: folk rock, country rock and what's now called Americana.

Every facet of his 1960s music has been imitated,



Dylan, poet, rebel and innovator across four decades.

lately by his son Jakob's band, the Wallflowers. Through the 1970s and 1980s, Dylan followed more wayward, less reliable inspirations. He created the rock 'n' roll caravan called Rolling Thunder. He embraced born-again Christianity and then returned to Judaism.

He toured with the Grateful Dead and Tom Petty's Heartbreakers, and he sold his anthem "The Times They Are a-Changin'" so it could be used in an accounting firm's commercial.

Since his bitter divorce from the former Sara Lowndes in the late 1970s, which left her with custody of her five children, including the four they had had together, he has had a home in Malibu, California, and kept his private life private. But his reactions to people, ideas and the world have resounded in his songs.

Year in and year out, almost constantly since 1965, Dylan has hit the road. He has become an itinerant musician like the bluesmen and hillbilly troubadours who were his musical education, although his endless tour includes dates like the 1993 inaugural celebration for Bill Clinton and his show Saturday in Bologna, Italy, before the Pope. "Night or day, it doesn't matter where I go anymore. I just go," he sings in "Can't Wait."

"A lot of people don't like the road," he says, "but it's as natural to me as breathing. I do it because I'm driven to do it, and I either hate it or love it. I'm mortified to be on the stage, but then again, it's the only place where I'm happy. It's the only place you can be who you want to be. You can't be who you want to be in daily life. I don't care who you are, you're going to be disappointed in daily life. But the cure-all for all that is to get on the stage, and that's why performers do it."

During the 1990s, touring with his best group since he was backed by the Band, Dylan has garnered a new audience. His shows a decade ago, often yelled or sung in a monotone, exasperated even longtime fans. But at Dylan concerts lately, collegiate types in the tie-dyed shirts of Deadheads have joined balding baby-boomer loyalists. Audiences respond to the blues and country roots of his band and to Dylan's mercurial, improvisatory side, knowing he sings his songs differently at every show.

"I like those people who come to see me now," Dylan says. "They're not aware of my early days, but I'm glad of that. It lifts that burden of responsibility, of having to play everything exactly like it was on some certain record. I can't do that. Which way the wind is blowing, they're going to come out different every time, but the intent is going to be the same."

"Time Out of Mind" (Columbia) is bleak and riveting. Its 11 songs are about the loneliness, anger and desolation of lost love, and about looming mortality. (The album was recorded before Dylan was hospitalized over the summer with a life-threatening heart infection.)

"I've been walking through the middle of nowhere, trying to get to heaven before they close the door," Dylan sings. He has rarely sounded optimistic; spite and self-righteous contempt animate many of his best songs. But "Time Out of Mind" provides fewer comforts than ever.

Many of the songs echo the chord structures of 1960s classics like "Ballad of a Thin Man" and "Just Like a Woman," but with the youthful cockiness of those sessions turned inside out. Instruments enter one by one, feeling their way into the tunes as if they're sneaking into a speakeasy jam session.

Yet the impromptu, unscripted sound is a very deliberate choice. "I wasn't interested in making a record that took the songs and made them into a contemporary setting," Dylan says. "My music, my songs, they have very little to do with technology. They either work or they don't work."

PEOPLE

A VOW by Ted Turner to

repress the wealthy Americans into being more charitable comes as the ranks of billionaires are swelling. Forbes magazine said in releasing its annual ranking of the 400 richest people in the United States, Bill Gates, Microsoft Corp.'s chairman, tops the list for the fourth consecutive year, again followed by the venerable investor Warren Buffett. Gates's net worth more than doubled, to \$39.8 billion, last year, while Buffett gained \$6 billion, climbing to \$21 billion. Turner, who believes the highly publicized list is one thing that keeps people from donating money to charity, ranks 28th at \$3.5 billion, just below the financier George Soros, one of the world's foremost philanthropists. Turner this month pledged \$1 billion to create a new foundation to benefit UN causes and said he would call or write every rich person to raise more money. He said he intended to push himself down on the Forbes list with the UN pledge. Even minus \$1 billion, Turner would still be among the 170 billionaires on the list, up from 135 last year. Rounding out the top five are Microsoft's co-founder, Paul Allen (\$17 billion); Oracle Corp. chairman Larry Ellison (\$9.2 billion); and Intel Corp. chairman Gordon Moore (\$8.8 billion).

Luciano Pavarotti is not the man he was since he learned of the death of his friend Diana, Princess of Wales, a member of his entourage said. The source told the Sunday Telegraph, "I've never known him like this." Pavarotti said as much himself, in an interview with the paper two days after the accident in which Diana was killed but only published over the weekend: "I cry all day. A regular dinner companion to Diana whenever he traveled to London, the singer said, "I knew her as the sweetest of people. I knew her as a person who was the symbol of the modern woman."

The longtime home of the late Jimmy Stewart has been put on the market for \$6.7 million. The house in Beverly Hills, California, owned by Stewart for nearly 30 years, has five bedrooms, staff quarters and a three-bedroom guest house. The actor was 89 when he died on July 2.

Dudley Moore is recovering from surgery to repair a blocked artery and a hole in his heart. Moore, the star of "10" and "Arthur," is "doing quite well, and he is expected to make a full and complete recovery," said his publicist, Michelle Bega. He is expected to leave the hospital next week and should fully recover in a few months, she said.

The British filmmaker Danny Boyle received a prize in Sicily for his box-office success, "Trainspotting." He received the Golden Euphrate award for the best adaptation for film of a literary work, the book by Irvine Welsh on which the film about the youth heroin culture in Scotland is based.

Arnold Schwarzenegger and Maria Shriver have another son. The film star and TV journalist now have two boys and two girls.



NIGHT FEVER — Steve Barton and Cornelia Zenz in rehearsal for Roman Polanski's musical based on his film "The Fearless Vampire Killers." The play will have its world premiere in Vienna on Saturday.

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